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VOL. XVIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1900. NO. 34.

PROF. ROBERT H. TERRELL

COLORED VOLENTEER,

PROF. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

BY THE

THEY SAY

Deception may succeed for a while.

Honesty is perpetual and stick to it.

It is better to do your whole duty than to do half.

It is not the man who thinks he knows it all who succeeds.

Never show your ignorance at any time.

Senator Pritchard made a great speech in the Senate Monday.

He defended the Southern Negro to perfection.

John W. Patterson is a hustler.

Speak well of your neighbor.

It is not lively enough for the boys.

There is some honor among thieves.

Do you know what to say always?

Never imagine that you know it all.

L. H. Peterson will make a good alternate.

The boys are pushing Turner in the west.

You should not misjudge your friends.

When you know you are right go ahead.

Don't be the man to disappoint.

Never make a promise if you think you cannot keep it.

Judge Bradley is a man of nerve.

Think well and act accordingly.

The American Negro need not despair.

Don't you suggest anything that is wrong.

Col. M. M. Parker is a man who will not stoop to small things.

The politici ng uneasy.

An earthquake will strike North Carolina one of these days.

The money you earn keep it if you can.

An ancient once said "Put money in thy purse."

The deceitful man is a treacherous man.

Genl. Harries is a hustler from way back.

There would be a jubilee in this city if Commissioner Wight would hand in his resignation.

Don't be alarmed should you hear a gun go off.

Col. L. M. Saunders always gets nervous when he hears Col. M. M. Parker's name called.

Mr. Chapan Brown has been elected president of the Bar Association.

Don't dig a pit for another you may fall in it yourself.

The police Court is not doing very much business now.

Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you.

The man who thinks he is great in his own estimation is a fool in the eyes of others.

The world is in an uneasy frame of mind.

The English will eventually win.

There is a great deal of work for us to do.

The Negro need not be despondent, he will come out on top some day.

If you want a live paper read THE BEE.

Purvis will not carry his district.

Of course Col. L. M. Saunders will not serve on the committee.

He is too much of a man to accept now.

John F. Cook is about the smallest big Negro in this city

You are liable to hear almost anything at this time.

It is rumored that Purvis will go as a delegate to the next convention.

John F. Cook would like to go also.

Be candid in your expressions it will pay you.

There will be a representative election.

PORTO RICO'S CONDITION.

What a Government Agent Says About It.

CULTURE OF BANANAS

A Wide Range of Tropical Products—Coffee Culture—No Man Should Go There Who Has No Capital—The Climate and the People.

Mr. O. F. Cook, special agent in charge of the Department of Agriculture, has returned from Puerto Rico and has made a preliminary report to the Secretary. Notwithstanding the numerous books and magazine articles which have been published, there was still very little definite information available concerning the agricultural conditions and economic plants of that island.

At present very little in the way of plant products is exported from Puerto Rico out side of coffee, sugar and tobacco. All other crops are designated "minors," and these being considered unworthy of the serious attention of the planters, their cultivation is generally left to he desultory efforts of the poorest and most ignorant of the population. As a result there has been little attempt at the improvement of varieties either by selection or by the introduction of superior seed. Much of the fruit and vegetables sold in the markets of Puerto Rican cities is of very inferior quality and quite unsuitable for export. The Department will assist the more enterprising farmers, both Americans and Puerto Ricans, in experiments, which many of them have already undertaken, in order to find out what new crops suitable for our markets can be grown there.

As already pointed out in Secretary Wilson's annual report, we are paying over $200,000,000 for tropical plant products, a part of which could be furnished by Puerto Rico. Instead, however, of entering upon too many suggestions at once, it is desirable to settle upon a few of the more promising crops and encourage the production of these articles on a scale sufficient to give them a recognized place in commerce. For bananas, for instance, we paid in 1898 over $5,000,000, mostly in Jamaica and Central America. In Puerto Rico the banana has scarcely been considered as a source of income or an article of export. It has been planted principally for shade in the coffee plantations, and as one variety was as good as another for this purpose, most of the bananas are unsalable. The variety almost exclusively imported into the United States is not generally cultivated. As the conditions for commercial banana growing are very favorable, it may be expected that attempts in this direction will soon be made. It is necessary, however, that at least five hundred acres be put under thorough cultivation, for the product of less land can hardly be marketed to advantage. Unless a company with ample capital will undertake the experiment, it can be made only through an organized effort by the land-owners of some favorable locality.

In the meantime it is of great importance that the existing industries of Puerto Rico be improved. Sugar lands are receiving attention from American capitalists, and large factories with the most modern facilities are being built. Coffee has, however, been the chief product of the island, and is, perhaps, that in which the greatest expansion is possible. Over $13,000,000 worth of coffee has been exported in a single season from Puerto Rico, in spite of the fact that methods of cultivation are of the most primitive character. Instead of seedlings grown in nurseries, those which sprung up by chance in the heavily shaded plantations are used. These are already weak and spindling; in order to keep them alive heavy shade is necessary, and this is continued throughout the life of the plant. This, together with the overcrowding and lack of proper care, brings the average crop down to one-third or less of what might be obtained through better methods of cultivation. There is also a large amount of land suitable for coffee culture, but not now planted, so it is not unreasonable to believe that if this industry were properly developed Puerto Rico might supply at least half of the enormous quantity consumed by the United States, our imports in 1898 being valued at over $65,000,000.

There are, however, few Americans interested in coffee growing, and the capitalists, who have canvassed Puerto Rico for profitable investments have been giving little attention to the possibilities of coffee doubtless because of the depressed condition of the market, the result of overproduction of inferior grades in Brazil and elsewhere. The superior quality of the Puerto Rican article has, however, long been recognized in the European market, and there is every probability that an increasingly large amount will be required in the United States.

For men without capital or experience in the industries of tropical countries, there are no openings in Puerto Rico, but with the improvement of means of transportation there will be much to encourage the settlement of farmers of sufficient enterprise and intelligence to carry on diversified farming and profit by the advantageous local conditions.

But from information gained from the most reliable sources, we must take exception to some of Mr. Cook's statements. He says the soil and climate is exceedingly diverse. This is hardly so. The soil is simply divided into upland and lowland, and is less diversified than that of any New England state. The climate is hot, and not one that the average citizen of the United States can withstand for a long period.

Mr. Cook also says the island is not thickly populated, and here, perhaps, he may give a wrong impression. It is about as thickly populated as the State of Connecticut, which most Americans would consider a fairly well settled locality.

Skates made of gold are popular in St. Petersburg. One lady had the blades of her skates enriched with diamonds.

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Most Popular

for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing you will then get a Sewing Machine that is noted the world over for its durability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and is

Light Running

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Specialist in Rheumatism and all Chronic diseases. Consultation free.

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It permits the utmost freedom of motion with perfect safety.

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It is the only suitable truss for children and females.

The proper amount of pressure can be brought to bear and maintained in any position without pinching or hurt to the wearer.

It will cure hernia if placed on the patient sufficiently early.

Excepting umbilical, it is the best truss ever offered for all kinds of hernia.

It is so perfect and comfortable in its adjustment that the patient in a short time forgets he is wearing it. (See the certificate of Mr. Daniel Johnson.)

Sent postage paid to any address on receipt of price; $3 for single and $4 for double truss

In ordering, give location of hernia, right or left side and measurement. Satisfaction given or money refunded when the truss is returned in good order. Address:

L. C. Bailey,

Room 15, 609 F St., N. W.

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Northwest.

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LIFE PROLONGED.

More About Metchnitkoff's Serum for Old Age.

Dr. Elie Metchnitkoff, of Paris, has reason to believe that he will discover serums which will feed the human cells so accurately that the life of man may be prolonged to two hundred and fifty years.

He said the other day: "At present we are only in the theoretic stage, but the surprising success that has attended our experiments thus far gives hope that we shall soon be far beyond mere theory. Unless the best serum for use to the end of strengthening and invigorating the nobler cells of the human body is found, we shall be defenseless against old age, but this once discovered, the cells needing it are armed for the conflict with their destroying neighbors. Then death will become less terrible, for we can adjourn the final hour until the tired body calls for rest. The time assuredly will come when we shall be able to maintain for an indefinite period the equilibrium between the constructive and destructive forces of the body. I am not prepared to say that man ever will be able to live always. No one would want that. Some force ap-

(Elie Metchnitkoff.)

parently outside one's self but really within now commands that one should die. All of us will be glad of death at some time, just as we wish to stop eating when we are satisfied."

Dr. Mirey, the newly elected president of the Academy of Medicine, expresses regret that this so-called discovery has received such wide publicity thus early. "It has not yet come before any scientific body for examination," he says, "and until this happens scientific men will pay no attention to newspaper talk on the subject."

THE FUR CROP.

How Animals Are Trapped in Northwestern Connecticut.

The method of trapping foxes near Winsted, Conn., is unique. A large stone is placed in the centre of a pool just out of the foxes reach. On the stone is a piece of meat for bait. In the water nearby a steel-jawed trap is hidden and a piece of green moss four or five inches square put on the pan of the trap. The trap is under water and the green moss hides it. The fox doesn't like going into the water in this weather, and when he sees the bait he figures out that he can get it by jumping on the moss, but he doesn't succumb all at once. He begins to trot around the pool, trying to find some other way of reaching the bait. If he is very hungry, or very young he will stop after a few laps and, standing on the moss, get himself immediately caught.

The trap is not fastened to anything, and the fox carries it out, but he cannot go far with it, owing to the pain inflicted by the jaws and to its weight. He is soon tracked down and captured by the hunter.

The old wily foxes are not deceived by the green patch of moss. Sometimes they will trot around the pool until they have worn a path about it.

A coon which has less intelligence than a fox, can always be trapped by the pool and moss game, but even when trapped he is not always caught, for he will gnaw his leg off, and, leaving it in the trap, get away with the rest of himself

The quotations in the market this year are as follows: Raccoon skins, from 90 cents to 25 cents; mink, from $3.50 to 50 cents; red fox, from $3.00 to 60 cents; beaver, from $7.00 to $2.50; skunk, from $1.50 to 45 cents; muskrats, from 11 cents to 8 cents; gray fox, from $1 to 40 cents; black bear, from $25 to $15; black bear cubs, from $12 to $6; otter, from $10 to $7; fisher, from $8 to $6; silver fox, from $150 to $50; cross fox, from $20 to $10; lynx, from $10 to $5; wild cat, from 35 cents to 20 cents; tame cat, black, 30 cents; badger, 40 cents; civet cat, 30 cents.

Now and then a lynx is bagged on the New York border, but not often. But foxes, red and gray, a few cross foxes, minks, otter, skunks, wild cats and 'coons are plentiful enough, and are shipped from all the towns hereabouts in large quantities. Nearly all the minks and many of the other animals are secured by trappers.

Influenza Caused by Ozone.

On one occasion the writer walked to the edge of Lake Michigan when a strong wind was blowing right from the lake. The bodily condition was as near perfect as could be, and yet in less than five minutes there was every evidence of having caught an extremely hard cold. The severe influenza continued until, on walking away, in less than 500 feet, it disappeared as if by magic. It is very certain that the temperature had nothing to do with this, nor the wind; but the influenza was directly due to the abundant ozone in the air. By inquiry it was learned that hundreds of residents who had lived upon the immediate edge of the lake had been obliged to move back three or four miles in order to relieve themselves from such experiences.

Physicians readily admit that it is not always possible to say why one "catches" cold; it certainly cannot always be because of undue exposure or change in temperature, but probably also to changes in the electric condition of the air. Facts of this kind should lead to the extremest caution in studying any supposed relation between the weather and health.—Popular Science.

THE WORLD'S FOOD SUPPLY

Nut Products Will Feed Three Times the World's People.

NUT CULTURE IS URGED.

Then There Are Many Weeds and Wild Fruits That Can Be Used at a Pinch—Where We Get Our Present Food Supply.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has been carefully and systematically investigating the food stock in trade of nearly every country on the globe.

Agents who are food students have been sent to China, Peru, Persia, Mexico everywhere to the remotest ends of the earth for the purpose of finding out what the new or neglected food products are, their value as a nutritious diet, and the extent to which they can be used to lengthen the menu of the civilized cook.

Some very interesting and startling facts are being handed in through the reports that cover the food question from New England to the Philippines, from Mexico to the heart of the Mongolian empire. It has been discovered that the nut trees alone could at a pinch feed a population three times as great as the present number of inhabitants.

While a dozen vegetables cover the limit of the variety on the average table, the earth is growing hundreds of kinds that are nutritious, delicious and easy to cultivate.

A Single wild tribe of Western Indians is using forty-one kinds of vegetables which are absolutely unknown, even to the chef who draws a salary as large as that of a United States Senator.

An endless variety of downtrodden weeds can be converted into wholesome, succulent "garden truck." Even the much maligned nettle has the latest qualities of a delicious extremet.

Especially interesting are the facts furnished by the nut specialists. There is no product that requires so little cultivation as the nut, and none is more wholesome as a food staple. An orchard of two thousand trees in California yields every year over 24,000 pounds of hulled nuts. Already the commercial mind has seized upon the enormous profits to accrue from the sale of various preparations of nuts, and at least ten large companies manufacture nothing but nut food.

The government is making a special point of recommending nut culture. In New England the abandoned farms are being planted with nut trees, and the worked-out ground is found to furnish nourishment enough to cause the walunt, butternut and chestnut to flourish abundantly. Farms in nearly every Northwestern state are planting nut trees along with their peaches and pears, and are utilizing the hillsides where nothing else will grow for fruit orchards.

In the past the objection to nuts as food has been that they were hard to digest, but with the new methods of preparing and cooking them, they are rendered as healthful as they are palatable, even in America, where good digestion does notinvariably wait on appetite.

The introduction of new foods is an excellent plan for both the health and commercial prosperity of a nation. Nearly all of what are now regarded as indigenous fruits and vegetables have been imported to us from other lands. Of the food plants now in use only pumpkins and a few grapes, plums and berries were originally found on the soil.

Oats, barley and rye originated in wild forms along the Mediterranean. The first noted species of wheat was brought from Persia. The common garden bean traces its ancestry back of the landing of the Pilgrims to an early aboriginal state in the Andes. The Orient furnished us with melons, cucumbers and onions. Egg plant and tomatoes were discovered in Peru. Quinces, pears, currants and large white grapes in Europe. While the most common of our vegetables, celery, lettuce, cabbage and spinnach, were transplanted from the shores of the Mediterranean.

If these important features of our daily food supply have all found their way to us from foreign lands, it seems but a question of sufficient search throughout the world to increase the store until all possibility of a food famine in future ages is rendered inconceivable.

One point that is being strongly brought out by the government is that many things once considered wild and poisonous, and many that are still looked upon as weeds, are health-giving products and should be ranked as a portion of the reserve food supply. Indeed, the bureau has selected seventeen of the most ordinary weeds and has issued a pamphlet extolling their virtues as available, healthful foods. In the list are found dock, the mashed marigold, mercury, black charlock, commonly held as poisonous; chicory, pokewood, also regarded as poisonous; purslane, for which the farmer inherits his dislike, and the despised nettle.

A wonderful reserve fund for the human appetite is to be found in the vegetable diet of the Klamath Indians. A novel variety of food forming a menu unknown to civilization is offered in the pulp of the great yellow water lily, which is converted into a farinaceous food; in the weed known as goosefoot, which bears a black seed, which is ground up for loaves and cake, and in the arrowhead, which in the fall develops a starchy white tuber at the end of the roots, not to mention the tubers that resemble beets, turnips and carrots, the nuts that are ground into "coffee" and the flower leaves that furnish fairy-like desserts.

The taming of wild fruits is another branch of the food agent's business. Mr. Augustus Henry, who is authority on Chinese flora, states that there are at least one hundred varieties of fruits growing wild in the interior of China that, if transplanted to another soil and properly cultivated, would prove as important a food supply to our present necessary apple and pear. The Le Conte pear, which has revolutionized pear growing in Southern California, was originally the Chinese sand pear, grown solely for ornamental purposes.

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HAS NO EQUAL.
PERFECT SATISFACTION.
New Home Sewing Machine Co.
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Remember the number—909.
(NO BRANCH HOUSES.)

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MANUSCRIPTS.

Thousands Pouring Into the Magazines on War Topics.

A gentleman connected with the office management of one of the successful of the current magazines, was in the city recently, looking over the Southern field. In the course of conversation he mentioned some interesting things discernible behind the scenes in the publishing business.

"During the last twelve months," he said "there has been a most extraordinary increase in the number of manuscripts received by the magazines from all parts of the country. You will hear it talked about in every office in New York. It seems as if the whole nation has simply gone daft on the subject of scribbling. Where we received a hundred contributions a year ago we are getting at least a thousand, and all the big magazines have been forced to double their staff of readers and correspondence clerks to take care of the increased mail. A large percentage of the articles submitted have some bearing on the recent war, and are written by members of the volunteers. They include a little of everything—stories, sketches, poems, personal reminiscences and historical sketches, and we have been obliged to get out a special circular letter stating that we would not undertake to even examine any more war matter. I believe most of the other magazines have done the same thing. The average writer doesn't realize that a greater monthly publication must be run on strictly business principles. We estimate that it costs us about 60 cents to put a manuscript of, say, 2,500 words through the hands of the first reader. It is handled by three clerks before it gets to him, and the first reading is merely to determine whether it is worth any further attention. If the verdict is favorable it is carefully examined by a special staff, who read it in rotation and submit a written report, an operation which costs considerable money. To give that amount of attention to even a tenth of the stuff that pours in on us would bankrupt any house in the country. Yet raw amateurs are constantly complaining because every word of their manuscript was not read. Often they purposely transpose the last few pages, and, when they go back undisturbed, they write us sarcastic letters. As a rule the first paragraph decides the fate of a contribution.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

SCARCITY OF SEALS.

Makes It Probable That Garments of This Fur Will Soon Be a Curio.

The Treasury Department has received a report from the special agent who has been superintending the catching of fur seals in the Arctic during the past season. His report shows that this valuable animal is getting scarcer every year, and that unless extreme measures are soon adopted to prevent their extermination, it will be but a matter of time before sealskin sacques will be regarded as curios. The Treasury Department restricted the catch of seals in the American district to 25,000, but the best the sealers could do was to catch 16,000 animals. This merely indicates the scarcity of the seals, for those taken under the supervision of the United States authorities will not be missed in the hrd. No females are permitted to be slain in our territory, the killing being limited to males over 2 years of age. The danger of complete annihilation of the herd is in the operations of the pelagic sealers, those who roam about the open water and slay right and left and without discrimination as to age or sex. The prey of these sealers is confined almost entirely to females, which are slow of movement and fall easy victims. A vessel leaving that territory with a load of some 200 skins and only one male in the lot is a frequent occurrence. During the season of 1898 the Treasury Department restricted the catch in American territory to 30,000, and during the year just ended a limit of 25,000 was named. Next year it is provable that this will be scaled down to 15,000, with prospects for the catch being hardly 10 000. The only thing that can save the herd from complete extinction, says the department officials, is an early agreement between Great Britain and the United States to prohibit the catching of all seals except males more than 2 years old.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Minimum and Maximum of Sleep.

"The old rule of eight hours' sleep is sheer nonsense," said a New Orleans physician, chatting after office hours. "Natural sleep is something that can't be regulated by any formula. The body takes what it needs, be it much or little, and the necessary amount varies with the individual. In a general way I would say that four hours is the minimum and ten hours the maximum for people in fair health. Either more or less is a pretty sure sign that something is out of gear—usually something in the brain. I have two patients who sleep only four hours, and keep in tolerable good condition. Both are middle-aged men and neither of them work very hard. They are simply so constituted that nature can repair its losses in four hours of unconsciousness. In many other people nearly three times as long is required; the nerve cells work more slowly—why, nobody knows. The queerest case that ever came under my personal observation was that of a bookkeeper, who used to sleep two or three hours a night through the week, and on Sunday would catch up in a twenty-four hour nap.

"That is no exaggeration, but an actual fact, well known to all his intimates. He seems to be able to store away nervous energy as a camel stores water. His general health during the twelve or fifteen years I have known him was excellent, but he finally died from an attack of pneumonia. All the lower form of animal life requires more sleep than man, with one exception, and that is the ant. As far as we know, the ant doesn't sleep at all."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Sebastian, a big black cat owned by a Cumberland (Md.) woman, wears a diamond earring in each ear.

The Friends have ninety colleges in this country, with a total attendance of 20,000 students.

At Wardbury, Norway, the longest day lasts from May to July 23 without interruption.

COST IN BLOOD.

Expense of All the Wars Since the Days of the Trojans.

Beginning with the Trojan war, which is usually regarded as the first chapter in European and Asiatic history, it is calculated that war has claimed 40,000,000 of men every century. In Europe alone the loss of lives every 100 years since the date of that war has been between 18,000,000 and 20,000,000. Three thousand years have elapsed since that opening chapter of history was unrolled, so that during these 30 centuries the most inconceivable number of 1,200,000,000 men, women and children have been sacrificed to settle disputes concerning some few miles of territory, to gratify the ambition of some monarch, or to sooth the wounded vanity of rulers and states.

The present population of the globe is estimated at 1,400,000,000; therefore, if all people alive at this moment were stricken down simultaneously by some fell disease the awful result would be but little more terrible than the result brought about by the wars of the centuries.

In the war that raged between 1793 and 1815 no fewer than 1,900,000 men were either killed outright or died from wounds and disease. In the campaign of 1828 the number was 120,000. In the Crimean war the losses sustained by the four countries which participated amounted to the terrible figure of 600,000. In 1859 the French and Austrian forces suffered to the extent of 63,000, while in the Civil War in the United States the victims numbered 656,000. The Franco-Prussian war caused the death of 290,000 and the Russo-Turkish war meant death to 180,000 men.

In order to show the fearful carnage that may be wrought in one battle two instances in recent wars are cited. In the Battle of Gravelotte, in 1870, the combined losses of the French and Germans were 44,000 men killed, and in the two chief attacks on the stronghold of Plevna, so gallantly defended by the Turks under Osman Pasha, the Russians and their allies lost 30,000 men, independent of those who died from their wounds after the battle.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cookery in Bolivia.

The stoves of the Bolivian Indians are curious things. A hole is dug in the ground about eighteen inches deep and a foot square, and over this is built a roof of clay with holes of different sizes to receive the various cooking pots. Roasting is done on spits passed through the holes, so that the meat comes out very much smoked unless care is taken to have only live coals at the bottom of the oven.

The national dish and the common food of the masses is "chupe," a sort of first cousin to the Irish stew. It is a conglomerate, composed of irregular constituents from the animal and vegetable kingdoms—a mess of mutton and such other meats as are available; chicken, fish, fruits, potatoes, carrots, barley, corn, rice, onions, yams, etc., chopped up, highly seasoned with peppers and herbs, and stewed to a consistency of porridge. What happens to be left from meal simmers in the pot until the next. If the fire goes out the "chupe" is allowed to cool, but it is warmed up again and a new supply of the ingredients added to the water-logged and greasy stuff for the next meal. In the cities, at the hotels and restaurants, where there are French or Swiss cooks, the "chupe" is savory and palatable, but the further you go from the centres of civilization the worse it gets. One eats it at first under protest, then from necessity and only to escape starvation.—Chicago Record.

Don't Blame the Chair.

"It is strange how much dynamic force we throw into all our movements," remarked a physician. "We think we are moving gently and deliberately, but we are actually wasting enough power to run an engine. Sit down on a chair that is an inch lower than you expected and you come near going through the seat. It's the same way when one encounters any unanticipated obstacle. The other day one of my patients attempted to light a cigar, and in carrying the match to the weed he struck his knuckles against a door and broke his index finger. Not long ago I was called to attend a lady who had miscalculated the height of the bottom step in descending a flight of stairs. She thought it was similar to the others, but it was only half as high, and the result was that she landed on the pavement with a jar that sprained her knee. She was laid up for a couple of weeks. On one occasion I was myself knocked almost senseless by bumping my head against a rafter in the basement of this building. I thought I was moving along very cautiously, because it was quite dark, but I nearly fractured by skull. When you total up the amount of vitality you lose in this manner during a year you begin to see why people only live to fifty instead of one hundred."—Answers.

The Oldest Letter Carrier.

Richard B. Reed, who has just begun his forty-fifth year of continuous service as a letter carrier in Salem, Mass., claims to be the oldest carrier in the country in point of uninterrupted service. Buchanan was President when Mr Reed was first appointed. In those days letter carriers had no regular salary, and depended for compensation on the pennies they collected from people to whom they delivered letters. In January, 1856, he distributed 3,409 pieces of mail and collected $26.24 from his patrons. Mr. Reed is still strong and active, and says he feels as young as when on his twenty-first birthday he started out for the first time with a mail sack swung over his shoulder.

Theatrical Snowstorm.

Realistic snowstorms for theatres are produced by a new machine, which has two revolving perforated cylinders to drop flaked and granulated substances respectively, with electric fans under each cylinder to drive the "snow" across the stage as it falls.

The mate of the ship at the critical moment of the storm shouted out, "Let go the topsail halliards!"

"I ain't touching of 'em, sir," was the reply of a newly-shipped sailor.—Melbourne Weekly.

The Bee.

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VIRGINIA'S INGRATITUDE AND TYRANNY.

In another column will be found a letter to the New York Sun, written by one of the noble women of the South, in which the Jim Crow car system is discussed in a calm and forcible manner.

It clearly shows what "a Virginia woman's ideas" are upon the subject and appeals to the sense of fairness as well as self-interest of all good men and women and especially those of the South.

The salient points brought out are, 1st, that in point of correct behavior, colored people are quite as orderly and observant of the rules as are the whites. 2nd, that a system of separate cars retards the material progress of the state, in that it entails an unnecessary and unwarrantable expense upon capitalists and thereby discourages the investment of capital. 3rd, it gives the lie to the oft repeated boast that the Southern people are the best friends of the colored people, for the reason that it fixes a stigma upon all colored people without regard to their appearance, moral, intellectual or material condition. 4th, that it is grossly inconsistent, since all other forms of juxtaposition are not only tolerated but encouraged; as that the black mammy can suckle the white children, the nurse care for them, the colored man can sit by the side of the fairest white damsel in a buggy, the colored cook can prepare the family meal, and in many other ways the colored people sustain the very closest relations with the whites.

Lastly, the diabolical legislation expresses the basest ingratitude on the part of ex-slave holders whose wives and daughters were fed, clothed and protected by the colored people throughout the dark, gloomy and dangerous period of the Civil War, and who are even now dependent upon the injured colored people in every department of life.

To say that the letter is pregnant with unassailable truth is but to state what everybody in this country, and especially the Southern people, are willing to admit. Hence the degree of malevolence, injustice and tyranny is only heightened and made the more flagrant by the determination of the Southern white tyrant to humiliate and crush the manhood and womanhood of our race.

A system of ostracism, based upon the absence of pure Caucasian extraction, notwithstanding good behavior, cleanliness, morality, intelligence and material competence, a species of arrogance, self-adulation and self-conceit which becomes the lowest barbarian better than a civilized gentleman or lady.

If it is admitted that all that the lady says is true, there can be but one of two explanations of the unfortunate conditions confronting the colored people at the South.

Either the ex-slave holders have lapsed into a state of indifference as to what manner their faithful friends and benefactors are being treated and hence pay no attention to them whatever, or the ex-slave-holding element has been forced under by the weight of a new element, popularly styled the "poor whites," the "crackers" and "clay eaters," who for the most part are characterized by ignorance, race hatred, inexperience and general deviltry, and are anxious to dominate over the colored people as the ex-slave holder once dominated over them.

In either case the aspect reflects no credit upon the South and that section must continue to be the laughing stock of the people of the North and the objects of disgust on the part of the civilized world.

Indeed there is nothing more disgustingly pitiful than the rancourous vehemence exhibited by Morgan, Tillman and McEnery against the defenceless cowed people in order to gain the applause and support of the "cracker" and 'poor white trash."

It would be inconsistent to suppose that the most enlightened and aristocratic element of the South could participate in and encourage rank injustice and hence we can only hope for an awakening of a Christian conscience and general enlightenment among Southern people which will succeed in ameliorating the present hard condition of our people.

In the meantime we, as a race, will continue to secure education, wealth and a higher moral development and thus demonstrate that even under the most unfavorable conditions we can and will merit and obtain the encouragement and approval of all good people at the North and of those who may be at the South.

But of all who may injure the cause of human progress, none are more contumaceous, more self-abased, unnatural and unsympathetic than the colored voter who will seek to condone, palliate, justify or defend the infamous party through whose policy of disfranchisement and race humiliation the colored people are made to suffer.

May God have mercy on them, no self-respecting colored man or woman can.

McKINLEY WILL RETURN.

There is every reason to believe that Mr. McKinley will succeed himself as President of the United States. The reasons which lead up to such a belief are very dissimilar from those which have necessarily figured in many other cases where a president wished to become his own successor. It has been a common thing for an administration to use federal patronage and many and various other sinews for the purpose of securing a renomination and election. An army of office-holders was disciplined and guarded, pledged and ordered according to the boss politician closest to the administration. As a consequence it often happened that an incumbent was renominated by politicians but when the election came off was defeated by the masses.

In the present instance there has been no disposition to corral the office-holders nor to enter into deals and combines such as even the most unsophisticated knew and read about in days gone by. Indeed the composition of the army of office-holders is of such political promiscuosity that such a thing as "herding" would be almost an impossibility. There is no disposition among those who are true Republicans to object to the methods above referred to, since the all necessary thing is always to win. It has often occurred that issues were not clearly drawn and when thoroughly developed organization was necessary to keep parties in tact.

Today the splendid administration of Mr. McKinley is its own vindication. It has been clean, independent, vigorous and manly. It has dodged no issue, made no compromises, indulged in no quibbling, dallied with no new-fangled isms; but has stood by its pledges, prosecuted its policy with unswerving devotion and integrity and now stands before the country on its merits to be indorsed or rebuked as the popular will may seem most proper.

We believe that McKinley will lead the party to victory because the foreign policy has been marked by good judgement and wise diplomacy, its domestic policy by a profound regard for the moral material and political prosperity of the whole country.

There is now no sloth in the mart and no schism in the temple but the capitalist and the laborer the farmer and the middle-men are upon terms of reciprocal friendship to a degree never before attained in this country.

The jingoism of Bryan with his Pandora's Box ready to be opened at the first opportunity cannot stand in the face of the popular indorsement of the present Administration but must go down under the wave of popular wrath. The 16 to 1 heresy, the blarney about trusts and imperialism can no longer be entertained by the right thinking people of the country and must vanish before the superb administration of McKinley.

And the democratic party which has already brought its barbaric policy into the shadow of the Capitol will be driven back to remain in obscurity and ignominy for years to come.

EGOTISM.

Beyond all doubt there are Negro editors in this country more egotistic than those who make it a practice to appear great and powerful before the public eye. An editor who continually puts his own picture in his paper or puts it in at all is not only an egotist, but he is a fraud in the eyes of the public. This is particularly prevalent among Negro editors. What consolation a Negro editor can have in placing his own picture in his own paper is something beyond the conception of the editor of THE BEE. It is not persumed that a Negro editor or any other editor should be tainted with egotism or conceit.

There are hundreds of them full of deception and fraud, as well as egotism.

It is hoped that these ugly, self-conceited and egotistic colored men, who claim to be editors will keep their pictures out of their own papers, and more especially if they are not good looking.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

In our issue last week we published two speeches of Prof. Booker T. Washington. There was merit in both speeches which the public could have the benefit of. THE BEE has taken issue with Prof. Washington on his former speeches because it believed him to be wrong and still believe that he was wrong. But, when a man or woman sees his or her error, no one is more ready to cancel a wrong than THE BEE.

THE BEE is always ready and willing to lift up the hands of any one when it believes him to be right. Prof. Washington is to be complimented on his address in opposing the bill on the separate car law in his State. It was a manly address and if Prof. Washington continues on that line, he will have the undivided support of the American Negro.

PREFERENCE GIVEN VETERANS.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. Grout of Vermont has introduced a bill in the House providing "That in every executive department in the United States government and in each and every branch thereof, whether reached by competitive or non-competitive examinations under the civil service laws (in which case the rules and regulations effecting the same shall so provide), honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines who served as such between April 12, 1861, and August 26, 1865, shall be certified and preferred for appointment to and retention in employment in the public service, and for promotion therein; age, loss of limb, or other physical impairment which does not in fact incapacitate, shall not disqualify them, provided they possess the business capacity necessary to discharge the duties of the position involved. And persons thus preferred shall not be removed from their positions except for good cause, upon charges and after a hearing. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

Does the above refer to the white and colored veterans alike? It seems not, because the moment a colored veteran presents himself for re-instatement he is told that there is no place for him. Under the last democratic administration colored veterans were dismissed without cause.

WILCOX'S WORK.

Mr. Robert L. Wilcox the Hawaiian representative to the United States in connection with Mr. Celso Ceasar Morena has been doing some good work before the Senate Committee for the native Hawaiians. The missionaries sent representatives here to make the poll tax $5 and also to have a property qualification. Mr. Wilcox succeeded in having the poll tax reduced to one dollar and the property qualifications struck out. Mr. Wilcox and Ex-Minister Morena are doing good work.

The several would-be representative Negroes in this city declaring they are close to the administration and for that reason they should be elected delegates to the next national republican convention.

It is the duty of the republicans in this city to send a man to the next convention who will be an honor to the republican party in this city.

The colored people of this city are anxious for the President to appoint a republican Commissioner.

THE BEE is very anxious to see the man who has had a recent interview with the President.

The President has his advisors and men with whom he consults on questions pertaining to the Negro.

SNAP SHOTS.

It is about time that John F. Cook had retired.

He is a back number politician.

He will be given an opportunity to verify his statement to Judge Long.

He is a wise man who knows when to speak.

They want to see something in sight.

Speaking of men, the man who knows when to speak is the man.

Col. L. M. Saunders is still in doubt as to what he will do.

Of course he will not serve on the committee.

He is a man of his word.

The colored people don't want John B. Wight renominated.

Mr. Darnell the democratic Assessor doesn't want to be classed a democrat.

No man should be ashamed of his company; when it is good.

One of the Commissioners is charged with having gaid that no Negro should associate with his white clerks.

Perhaps this Commissioner will be permitted to retire when his time expires.

Don't be too certain about anything

THE NEGRO AND HIS RELATION TO THE ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE SOUTH.

ADDRESS BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Before the Southern Industrial Convention, Huntsville, Ala., October 12th, 1899.

In all discussion and legislation bearing upon the presence of the Negro in America, it should be born in mind that we are dealing with a people who were forced to come here without their consent and in the face of a most earnest protest. This gives the Negro a claim upon your sympathy and generosity that no other race can possess. Besides, though forced from his native land into residence of a country that was not of his choosing, he has earned his right to the title of American citizen by obedience to the law, by patriotism and fidelity, and by the millions which his brawny arms and willing hands have added to the wealth of his country.

It is a sign of a new era when we can so far forget the past that a convention, freed from political influence and selfish motive, composed of the most progressive and intelligent white citizens of our Southern States, are wise and brave enough to devote a day to the Negro and his relation to the economic progress of the South. It is well, it is praise worthy, it is wisdom that you do this. No people ever had so much to gain by lifting up a race. No people ever had so much to loose by the degradation of a race.

In saying what I have to day, although a Negro and an ex slave myself, there is no white man whose heart is more wrapped up in every interest of the South and loves it more dearly than is true of myself. She can have no sorrow that I do not share; she can have no prosperity that I do not rejoice in. She can commit no error that I do not deplore. She can take no step forward that I do not approve.

But if the South is to go forward and not stand still, if she is to reach the highest reward from her wonderful resources and keep abreast of the progress of the world, she must reach that point, without needless delay, where she will not be continually advertising to the world that she has a race question to settle. We must reach that point where at every election, from the choice of a magistrate to that of a Governor, the decision will not hinge upon a discussion or a revival of the race question. We must arrive at that period where the great fundamental question of good roads, education of farmers, agricultural and mineral developement, manufacturing and industrial and public school education will be, in a large degree, the absorbing topics in our political campaign. But that we may get this question from among us, the white man has a duty to perform, the black man has a duty. No question is ever permanently settled until it is settled in the principles of South rests itself upon the question as to whether he makes himself of such indispensable service to his neighbor, to the community, that no one can fill his place better in the body politic. There is no other safe course for the Negro to pur[illegible]he black man in the South has a friend in his white neighbor, and a still larger number of friends in his own community, he has a protection and a guarantee of his rights that will be more potent and more lasting than any of our Federal Congress or any outside power can confer. While the Negro is grateful for the opportunities which he enjoys in the business of the South, you should remember that you are in debt to the black man for furnishing you with labor that is almost a stranger to strikes, lock-outs and labor wars; labor that is law-abiding, peaceful, teachable; labor that is one with you in language, sympathy, religion and patriotism; labor that has never been tempted to follow the red rag of anarchy, but always the safe flag of his country and the spotless banner of the cross.

vents a man from selling his labor to whom he pleases on account of his color, is almost unknown. We have had slavery, now dead, that forced an individual to labor without a salary, but none that compelled a man to remain in idleness while his family starved.

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFICULTIES.

The Negro in all parts of the country is beginning to appreciate the advantage which the South affords for earning a living, for commercial developement, and in proportion as this is true, it will constitute the basis for the settlement of other difficulties. The colored man is beginning to learn that the bedrock upon which every individual rests his chances for success in life, is securing in every manly way—never at the sacrifice of principal — the friendship, the confidence, the respect of his next door neighbor in the little community in which he lives. Almost the whole problem of the Negro in the

The South has within itself the forces that are to solve this tremendous problem. You have the climate, the soil and the material wealth. You have the labor to be performed that will occupy many times our present Negro population. While the calls come daily from South Africa, from the Hawaiian Islands, from the North and the West for the strong and willing arm of the Negro in the field of industry, you, at your very door, have that which others are energetically seeking. Not only are you in possession of that which others are seeking, but more important than all, custom and contact have so knit the two races together that the black man finds in these Southern States an open sesame in labor, industry and business, that is not surpassed anywhere. It is here alone, by reason of the presence of the Negro, that capital is freed from the tyranny and despotism that prevents you from employing whom you please and for that wage that is mutually agreeable and profitable. It is here that that form of slavery which pre-

WHY THE NEGRO SHOULD STAY HERE.

Before we can make much progress we must decide whether or no the Negro is to be a permanent part of the South. With the light that is before us, I have no hesitation in declaring that the great bulk of the Negro population will reside in your midst. Any hesitation or doubting as to the permanent residence of the race will work infinite harm to the industrial and economic interests of both races Here, in his wisdom, Providence has placed the colored man. Here he will remain. Here he came without a language, here he found the Anglo-Saxon tongue. Here he came in paganizm; here he found the religion of Christ. Here he came in barbarism, here he found civilization. Here he came with untrained hands, here he found industry. If these centuries of contact with the American has done this, can you not trust to the wise Creator, aided by the efforts of the Negro himself and your guidance, to do the remainder? At this point are you willing to cease your efforts and turn the work over to others for completion? Your duty to the Negro will not be fulfilled till you have made of him the highest type of American citizen, in intelligence, usefulness and morality.

GOV. LONGINO INDORSED BY COLORED CITIZENS.

From the Vicksburg, Miss. Herald.

There was a meeting of colored citizens at Bethel Hall last night, called together by the publication of a call, to express the thanks of the community to Gov. Longino for his outspoken denonciation of the mob and his opposition to the measure whose object they think is the deprivation of the colored children of the opportunity to obtain a primary education in the public schools of the state.

The meeting was called to order by W. P. Milller, who stated its object in a few well chosen sentences.

Addresses were delivered by W. E. Mollison and Wesley Crayton, whose remarks were received with enthusiastic applause. Both of the speakers expressed themselves in strong terms of thankfulness for all who have done anything to make the lot of the down-trodden more tolerable.

The colored people were admonished to obey the law and rob the men who are against them of an argument that they are criminal or lawless.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by W. E. Mollison, and were unanimously adopted as the sense of the meeting:

Gov. A. H.

the thanks of all the people of Mississippi for his brave and manly words; for the contempt of law endangers the liberties of the white man as well as the black; it strikes down the worthy dweller in his humble cabin one night, but tomorrow emboldened by its success and immunity it cuts off the flower of the state; clutches greatness by the throat and hold them in terror, and then becomes the master of all the treasures that time and generations have given as blessings unto man.

"He who stoops to lift the fallen stands erect."

He has spoken for the downtrodden and voiceless of his fellows. Like McLaurin at Harpersville, he has stayed the tide which reddens as it flows He has with manly voice and in no uncertain tones held up to the gaze of Mississippi the horrors of a contempt for the law and the dangers to a state which comes from within its borders.

The man who speaks for those who can not help nor harm must speak his honest thoughts. To denounce one's enemy is done by the weakest and most servile of men, but to condemn the wrong of powerful friends, requires the same courage that was required to sign the declaration of independence or to give mankind the priceless document that put Lincoln among the immortals. The courage which bore without complaint the hardships of Valley Forge or went through the whirlwind of death at Gettysburg, is of no loftier kind than that which speaks for those who have no tongue

Mississippi has turned her face to the morning. Her first officer has shown that he is entitled to rank among the bravest men of earth; to be enrolled among those who have benefitted the human race. The Negroes of Mississippi owe to him not alone their thanks but their prayers to their last day.

With nothing to offer him in the way of support or advancement, he has spoken for them, that their lives might be protected and their children be fitted for full citizenship in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting for the colored people of Mississippi are hereby tendered to the Vicksburg Herald, the Vicksburg Evening Post and other journals that have spoken out in favor of the enforcement of the law, and the dealing out of justice to the millions of our helpless fellows, who think but cannot speak.

THE COMING ELECTION.

HOW THE DISTRICT WILL BE DIVIDED

The District of Columbia will be divided into 22 districts as follows:

First District.— All that part of the county of Washington, outside the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying east of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Second District,— All that part of the county of Washington, outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying west of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Third District.—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying west of High street.

Fourth District.— All that part of the city of Georgetown lying east of High street.

Fifth District.— All that part of the city of Washington lying west of twenty-first street west.

Sixth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of K street north, between Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Seventh District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between K street north and N street north, and Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west, and north of N, between Fourteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Eighth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of N street north, between Seventh street west and Fourteenth street west.

Ninth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and N street north, and between Eleventh street west and Fifteenth street west.

Tenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and the canal, and between Eleventh and Fifteenth streets west.

Eleventh District.—All that part of the city of Washington south of canal and east of Eighth street west.

Twelfth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west, and between G street north and the canal.

Thirteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleven-street west, and between G street north and N street north.

Fourteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of K street north, between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Fifteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between D street north and K street north, and between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Sixteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between

Seventeenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street south and the canal, and between South Capitol street and Eighth street west.

Eighteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of G street south, between South Capitol street and Eighth street west.

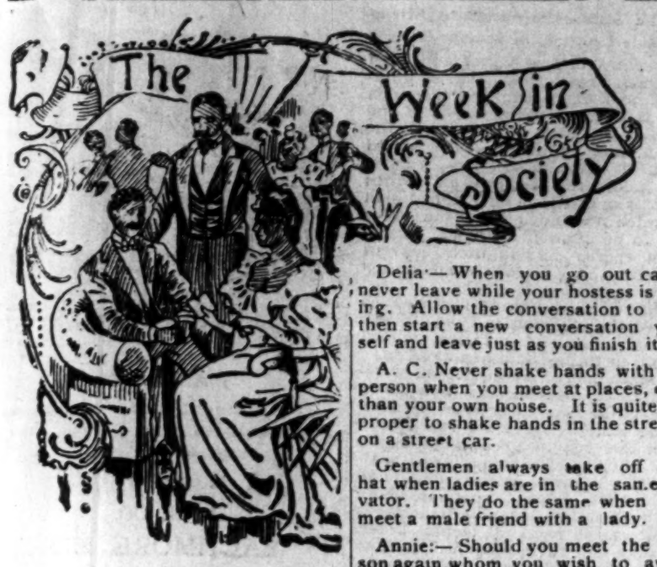
Ninteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of E street north, between North Capitol street and Fifteenth street east.

Twentieth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street north, between North and South Capitol streets and Fourth street east.

Twenty-first District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying east of Fourth street east, and between E street north and E street south.

Twenty second District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street south and east of Fourth street east.

North and South Capitol streets and Seventh street west, and between D street north and the canal.



Register J. W. Lyons returned from New York City Monday.

Mr. Jesse Lawson has resigned from the 2nd Baptist Church Lyceum.

Miss Lillian Green the pianoist in 2nd Baptist Lyceum will be married shortly.

Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback will read before the 2nd Baptist Church Lyceum to-morrow.

Mrs. A. V. Chase, who was seriously ill last week is improving.

Hon. Robert L Wilcox of Honolulu, is still in the city at Willards Hotel. Mr. Wilcox called to see the editor on Monday.

Mrs. Helen Chapman of 410 D st s e, is still ill and is being cared for by her sister Mrs. M. L. Lee and her two nieces Mrs. H. Jones and Mrs. Proctor.

Mr. Joseph P. Jones, a graduate, of Howard University Law School, left the city for his home in Indiana not long ago, at which place he took suddenly ill and died.

Miss Annie Smith, of 4th street, n. w., who was compelled to come home from Boston, Mass., on account of severe sickness, is somewhat improved.

Mrs. Madre, the mother of Miss M. A. D. Madre, is very sick at her home in Eckington.

WHAT I SAW AND HEARD.

There is a great deal of speculation going on as to the election of delegates from this city to the next national republican convention. It would be well for those who are interested in the election not to be in a hurry.

The colored people in this city respectfully request the President of the United tates not to reappoint Mr. John B. Wight District Commissioner. Mr. Wight is not the kind of republican the people want. He is against the Negro and the Negro is against him. He is a polished gentleman and just too polished for the republicans of this city.

Tillman of South Carolina in a speech in the Senate informed his associates the methods that are used in his state to get rid of the Negro. There is no need for the Negro to despair, because the time will soon come when the rights of the Negro will be conceded to him.

In the school board next month some action will be taken relative to the colored schools. There will be a resolution offered to investigate the entire system. It is the consensus of opinion that a change in the colored superintendent is needed. Not that Mr. Cook is not a gentleman of the highest type but it is necessary for the good of the school to have a new superintendent. The white trustees, to a great extent don't approve of the abolition of the office of colored superintendent, Again it would require an act of Congress to abolish that office. Again the colored people would not tolerate it. If there is to be a white superintendent over the colored schools the colored people will demand mixed schools. As it is now the schools are separate and the people are satisfied. If there is to be a change in Mr. Cook's place, no doubt a man from this city will be selected. Dr. Geo. H. Richardson, one of the present trustees is spoken of for the place. Mr. Robert H. Terrell would make a good officer. Prof. H. M. Brown would fill the bill. He is one of the best educators in this country and a man of broad experience. Prof. Brown is a man who would throw new life in the schools. His appointment would give entire satisfaction to the people. The trustees are determined to reform the school system and no doubt the board meeting next month will give some indication of what will be done in the colored schools.

The appointment of Miss Lucy Turner by the trustees of Howard University has given entire satisfaction. Her appointment is an encouragement for young ladies to attend the institution.

—ROUNDER.

HINTS.

Jennie:— The principal of any department cannot succeed without the co operation of those under him. The heads of any institution are dependent else their work is a failure.

The latest discussion is can a teacher be successful if he is not a good disciplinarian. I think it is impossible. A good teacher demands the respect of his pupils.

Rachel:— You should be more sedate. A married woman should not be seen at every festival given.

D A. Don't be in a hurry to wed. It is rumored that several of our school marms wish that they were single again. Consider the matter before you say "Yes."

No project was ever known to succeed on selfish principals.

Delia:— When you go out calling never leave while your hostess is talking. Allow the conversation to drag then start a new conversation yourself and leave just as you finish it.

A. C. Never shake hands with any person when you meet at places, other than your own house. It is quite improper to shake hands in the street or on a street car.

Gentlemen always take off their hat when ladies are in the same elevator. They do the same when they meet a male friend with a lady.

Annie:— Should you meet the person again whom you wish to avoid, and not wishing him to notice it or wound his feelings, simply bow your head slightly and do not smile. Never cut a person directly as it shows a lack of good breeding.

A man always awaits the lady's recognition before he raises his hat. Still this should not be a signal for a long conflict of words, as I witnessed in a street car not long ago.

X. X. Because a person has good manners and has a good social standing does not prove that he or she is a lady or gentleman. Many a knave hides behind a deceitful smile and pushes into good society.

Alice:— A person ithout a temper would indeed be a phenomenon, still we should cultivate self-restraint. No one should indulge in outbursts of passion and say vile things, which are deeply regretted in cooler moments. Angry wraths make bad impressions.

WHAT THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

Why some people are such fools.

If egotism is not ridiculous sometimes.

The opinion of John F. Cook about this time.

If Co . L. M. Saunders has not been badly advised.

What has become of the wheel horses.

If Carson is not a candidate.

If he didn't say that he would defeat Col. Saunders.

WHAT THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO SEE.

Honest men in power.

The democratic party defeated.

Colored men learn some sense.

Cheatham in power in North Carolina.

A few colored men appointed in the District government.

A few competent colored men promoted by Commissioner Wight.

IT IS RUMORED.

That Rev. Geo. W. Lee is laying wires.

Dr. C. B. Purvis has withdrawn from the fight

Col. Saunders and John F. Cook have fooled issues.

Daniel Murray will go alone.

Geo. E. Emons is in the fight to win.

SNELL AND HIS CRIME.

The prosecuting attorney, General Anderson and his able assistant, Mr. Ashly M. Gould, is making a great fight in the prosecution of Snell. The opening address of Mr. Gould was one of the most eloquent and masterly efforts ever listened to by any one. Mr. Gould is a man of calm deliberation and there is no doubt that he will make one of the most effective prosecuting officers who has ever graced the halls of the city hall. General Anderson is also a calm deliberator and a man who will no doubt make a successful District attorney. The new District attorney has disappointed his critics.

CHILDREN OF THE SLUMS.

DEPRAVED EVEN BEFORE THE BABY LISP HAS LEFT THEIR LIPS.

"Perhaps what I have seen of child-life in the slums has made upon my heart the deepest scars," writes Mrs. Ballington Booth, in the February Ladies' Home Journal. "Poor little scraps of humanity, sick, puny and deformed, or what was even worse still, vile and evil in word and disposition before the baby accents had left their words! The streets swarmed with them, playing, quarreling, fighting amid the jostling crowd and traffic until late into the night, and the houses were full of little figures that slept on the floor or crouched in the corners to get away from the drunken and brutal, who delight in abusing the weak. In summer, Death's angel mows them down through the hot season as the scythe cuts the flowers amid the hay, and it has often seemed to me that on such a mission his black robes vanish and he is a veritable angel of light."

THE SEPARATE CAR FOR NEGROES.

A VIRGINIA WOMAN'S IDEAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I believe the passage of the bill requiring Negroes to travel in a separate car would be taking a step backward for this Commonwealth, when it is now steadily, if slowly, forging to the front. I believe it is unnecessary to have a separate car for colored people. In the last two or three years I have travelled about in Virginia more than most women of the state, I think, and have seen no reason for forcing all Negroes to ride together in a separate coach. Last year I went twice from Lynchburg to Hampton and Newport News by the Chesapeake and Ohio; several times on the Southern to Manassas; once from Strasburg to Staunton, on the Baltimore and Ohio; and half a dozen times from Lynchburg to Lexington, on the Chesapeake and Ohio. There were always colored people on the trains, and they were always quiet and orderly.

A Virginia lady, prominent as a lecturer, who has made sundry journeys from Chicago to New Orleans and other Southern cities, says she sees no need for a separate car.

If it is necessary to have separate cars on railroads, why not also on street railways? Could a better plan be devised for keeping capital out of our state than to require those who would build internal improvements to go to unnecessary expense, at least an expense deemed unnecessary in the majority of the states? We are always telling the Negroes the Southern people are their best friends, but it is hard to make them believe it while we draw the color line in such a way as to fix a stigma upon them.

The great mistake the South has been making ever since the emancipation is its refusal to recognize distinctions among the colored people. There is a large and increasing class among them who are educated, acquiring property, making good citizens in the communities where they live. Such a bill as the one proposed recognizes no difference among Negroes. The well-bred and intelligent colored teacher, though ladylike and refined in her bearing is classed with the course, uncouth, degraded men of her race who have rejected all the benefits freedom has offered them.

We are wonderfully inconsistent on this subject. Every white woman who has children wants a Negro nurse to travel with her and sit beside her in the car. It is a common thing to see white ladies driving in our streets with a Negro boy beside them, We can stand any amount of juxtaposition with colored people if it serves our convenience, and shall we never consider theirs?

We who were born slaveholders, nursed by Negroes, protected in the fearful days of the Civil War by Negroes, and are still dependent upon them for help in a most every department of life, shall we not do what we can to aid them in their efforts to reach the high plane of civilization reserved for all in this land, which promises equal rights to every citizen?

ORRA LANGHORNE.

LYNCHBURG, Va. Jan. 9

THE COLORED VOLUNTEER.

MR. ROBERT H. TERRELL'S PAPER.

A DISCUSSION THAT DISGUSTED.

Notwithstanding the snow, rain and wind on last Sunday afternoon there was a large and appreciative audience present to listen to a paper by Mr. Robert H. Terrell, principal of the High School, on The Colored Volunteer. It was a well written paper, full of historical data, and the manner in which it was delivered was eloquent.

Mr. Terrell spoke of the patriotism, valor and indinese of the colored volunteer. He pictured him in such a graphic manner that made the audience burst forth with applause.

Mr. R. W. Thompson, the newly elected president of the lyceum gave Mr. Terrell a fine introduction and at the conclusion of his paper, the president announced that it was open for discussion

Mr. R. S. Smith arose and spoke of the Jim Crow car law and the discrimination against the Negro in public inns, etc.

He was followed by a young man from Africa, who declared that the people in Washington should learn some sense and stick together.

Dr. Richardson thought that it was not so much of the valor of the Negro soldier that should be applauded.

Mr. Chase was of the opinion that the paper had not been discussed at all, which was the great trouble with debates. The speaker said nothing about the Jim Crow Car law, the morality and immorality of the Negro, but simply told you in a forcible manner the patriotism and valor of the colored volunteer.

Mr. Allain declared that we had no bad women or men. "Why," said he, "the name of Mollie Church Terrell was a household word all over the world. He wanted the Negroes to stand together and be men. He concluded by saying that there were no bad women in this city and the young man from Africa was given a chastisement that made him feel embarrassed.

This was the line of argument that was indulged in on Mr. Terrell's paper, the colored Volunteer.

Odd Marriages in the Philippines.

The marriage customs of the Negulos are peculiar. The young man who seeks a bride first obtains the favor of her parents, and then pursues her, catching her in his arms. She breaks loose and runs and does not yield until he has caught her several times. Finally he leads her in triumph to her home. Here the father drags the youth up a ladder to the floor of their hut. The mother drags the maiden. They are then made to kneel, and the father pours over them a cocoanut shell full of water. He then bumps their heads together and the ceremony is completed. They spend their honeymoon in the depths of the mountains, and for five days and nights are lost to sight, after which they come back to everyday life.

There is another marriage custom which is worth describing. Instead of the youth and maiden being dragged up the hut ladder, they are made to climb two saplings and draw them together until the heads of the young couple touch, with a kiss or a bump, according to the force used. This makes them man and wife.—The

MONTE CARLO'S TERRORS

A Suicide Table Where Scores Have Despaired.

SOME MAD GAMBLERS.

A Bridal Couple's Tragedy—Suicides Know Their Fate—Few Try to Escape Their Goal—Incidents of the World's Most Famous Gambling Rooms.

To the right of the Moorish salon, the second from the entrance in the great gambling rooms of Monte Carlo, stands the suicide table.

This accursed piece of furniture has a record of causing 113 suicides in ten years, according to the count kept by C. Benvenisti, formerly chief of the detectives in this room.

Even the chairs of this table differ in the intensity of their hoodooed state. The chair to the left of the croupier facing the entrance door has claimed seventeen victims. The twenty-third chair accommodated eleven suicides, six women and five men. The others have records of eight, five, four, three and one death.

One day five years ago, writes M. Benvenisti in the Chicago Inter-Ocean, my neighbor at the table was a young Parisian. He sat in one of the one-death chairs, and won. When the doors closed he carried off 200,000 francs.

Imagine my anticipations when next morning I found him installed to the left of the croupier. I felt like tearing him away or slipping a card into his hand, to warn him against the seat he had chosen, but my official character forbade me to interfere, and, besides, my advice would have been scorned, for the fellow gambled like one mad. He lost his winnings of the day before and 200,000 francs of his own money. When his last 1,000 franc note was gone he rose, and swaying to and fro like a drunkard, stumbled out of the hall, laughing immoderately.

Two of my men led a merry chase for this unfortunate, and when they caught up with him he jumped off the railway bridge, knocking out his brains.

Another case that haunts my dreams! One day an elderly gentleman, Signor Antonio Cesare, who knew my connection with the Casino compelled me to give him the seat I was occupying, next to the croupier. I did so with a bleeding heart, for this old man was the picture of health, and I was an intimate friend of his cousin, the Marquis of Montemiglio.

Well, this man lost nearly a hundred thousand francs in the day and evening. When he got up, his own mother would have known him. He looked ten years older; his flesh had fallen away; his eyes stared out of his head. Two lackeys fished his body from the floor and carried it to a carriage.

Then there were the Parlingtons, recently married Englishmen. They were on their wedding trip. I never forgot the look of [illegible] with which young Mrs. Parlington pocketed her first small win. The pretty bride fairly coaxed her husband to stake 10 francs.

When night came they had a couple of thousand francs in their pockets. Next morning they took chairs Nos. 23 and 24. No. 23 brought them the usual luck. They gained 30,000 francs. But on the following day came the inevitable change. The 30,000 francs went back to us, and the couple's little fortune followed. They walked from the room deathly pale, hand in hand.

My detectives informed me that they took the train for Nice without troubling about their baggage. They shot and killed themselves in the Windsor Hotel there. Everybody can see that the cloth on the suicide table is of more recent make than the rest. Yet the Casino company is only 318 francs the poorer on that account.

Here are the figures: Cloth for double table, 250 francs, painting of yellow figures, 50 francs; nailing down, 18 francs; total, 318 francs.

Against these figures there is an offset of 600 francs, which the Casino company would have been obliged to pay the young Russian for traveling expenses. This Muscovite Prince refused to become a pensioner of M. Blanc's heirs, and blew out his brains over the table where he had dropped his all,—400,000 francs.

It happened two years ago, and it nearly cost me my job. The circumstances that one of the directors of the company drew me into a corner to talk about the same Russian's persistent ill-luck just a minute before the shot rang out—that alone saved me from disgrace.

The incident itself was soon forgotten and had no bearing on the game. It has nothing to do with the superstitions attaching to the suicide table. The ill reputation of that piece of furniture was of many years' standing when the Russian committed his flagrant breach of Casino etiquette. He was No. 35 on my list of unfortunates.

When I saw a man or woman approach the suicide state, my first care was to prevent him or her from spoiling more cloth. I signalled my men to press around the party, and prevent him or her from putting a hand in the pocket or from striking the croupier.

Many desperate cases I approached as a fellow gambler, offering to assist them and pay their homeward journey. I dare say my intervention—which cost me nothing, as the company recouped me—has saved many a poor devil's life.

Whether suicide candidates have a foreboding of evil when they come to our table, I don't know, but a few try to escape their goal. They come flanked by prayers or holding a piece of hangman's rope. Others try to insure their fortune by paying the croupier 100 francs before the day's work begins. Of course he accepts the bribe. He isn't tampering with his employer's profits.

Robert B. Jennings, was held up on a street car near the corner of Washington avenue and Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 30, and robbed of $1,043 in cash and $48,247 in negotiable paper.

Harry Wallace struck and instantly killed his wife with a hammer at their home near Deakyenville, Del., after which he fled. The couple had not been living happily for some time.

HER INTUITION.

Woman Jumps at Conclusions Without Resorting to Logic.

"I begin to think there there is no end to woman's intuition. It frequently enables her to read character on sight, but what gets me and strikes me as uncanny is the fact that this same intuition projects her knowledge into the future and makes her about as conversant with things to come as with things past.

"Let me illustrate. When the copper market was so active I put in hours every day studying quotations, fluctuations, and the outlook. As the result of a conclusion reached by this careful method I invested $200, made good on margins, and was finally glad to let go with a loss considerably larger than my original investment.

"During a period of confidence and in the enjoyment of prospective riches I had told my wife of my investment and of the good things she might expect when the deal was closed. It gave her the speculative fever and she was bound to make a plunge. She doesn't know what the word stocks means. A market report is Greek to her. She couldn't figure on the outlook if she had all the data and a slate and pencil. Yet she came to me with $100 she had saved in old teapots and stockings and told me to buy P. Q. M. shares. I sneeringly told her that they were dead and buried; that she might as well invest in a dry oil well or a sunken ship. But her mind was made up. I thought the lesson would be a cheap one for her and I obeyed.

"Those shares took a sudden jump, to the surprise of every one, and she cleared $2,000. 'Men don't seem to have any business sense,' she said, when we compared notes 'P. Q. M. stands for pretty quick money, but a stupid man could never see it.' Then the Detroit broker who had been talking dashed to the floor a 15-cent cigar he had just lit.—Detroit Tribune.

How the Boers Make Love.

Having asked the permission of his father to court a certain damsel in the neighborhood—by that is meant anything within about fifty miles—the young Boer proceeds to purchase the most strikingly decorated and loudly colored saddle cloth for his steed that he can possibly obtain. He will very likely spend a large sum of money on this, for it is a special occasion, and no one knowing the country and the habits of the people will have the least doubt from the appearance of his horse that he is in quest of a bride.

Having made his preparations, he mounts his most spirited horse and journeys to his lady's home, but, instead of seeking the object of his affections, he respectfully acts permission of her father to court her. The old man cautiously refrains from answering, but consults his wife, and the youth joins the younger members of the houshold.

No further notice is taken of the suitor for the rest of the day, but if the parents approve of him, when the rest of the household retires for the night the mother solemnly approaches the young man and maiden with a tallow candle in her hand. This she places on the table and lights, and then, having taken an affectionate farewell of the couple she retires. This is a sign to the suitor that his suit is acceptable.

As long as the candle lasts the young people set up in the kitchen together and talk, and then the girl betakes herself to rest in the dormitory used by herself and her sisters and the young man finds quarters with the brothers or other men of the household.

A Model English Town.

The town of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, stands unique in the world as the only town which absolutely owns itself in every respect. Beginning life in a municipal artisans' dwelling, the young man rides to work on a municipal tram. He gets his gas or electricity from the city. His wife rents a gas stove from the city, purchases her produce from a municipal market, and buys meat that has been prepared by a municipal butcher. Both use the public baths, enjoy the city's parks, and send their children to the city's playgrounds. Their house refuse is removed by the city. When ill they go to the city hospital; or, if unfortunate, to the municipal lodging room. Their letters are collected by a city postman. And in a thousand other ways their daily life comes in close contact with the city government. At last they are buried in a city cemetery. This may be Socialism, or it may not be. The citizens are satisfied and approve of every municipal enterprise.

Their First Steps.

Before encouraging children to use their feet we should look to their actual strength, not deciding how far they should be urged to walk by the autual number of months they have lived. If a young child once acquires the art of crawling, it will soon do more, and try to use its legs. It will soon raise itself by the support of a chair or stool, will then totter up from one side to the other, holding itself up, and by repeated exercise of this kind the limbs will gain the requisite power and the infant will gain courage to trust to that power. Then it will walk alone. However, in beginning to walk a child must have some assistance. This should be given by holding it firmly under, not by the arms.

Bavarian Lightning Rods.

In Bavaria each family on Easter Sunday brings to the church ward-fire a walnut branch which, after being partially burned, is carried home to be laid on the hearth during tempests as a protection against lightning.

A Remarkable Library.

The largest library of small books in the world belongs to a Frenchman, who boasts that he can pack seven hundred of his pocket editions in a single portmanteau.

Persia's Pigmy Camel.

The western part of Persia is inhabited by a species of camel which is the pigmy of its kind. It is snow white and it is, on that account, almost worshiped by the people.

It is a mistake to measure your industry by the things you think you are going to do

Horn...

The Tailor

The Greatest and Most Fashionable in the country ---

MEN WHO HAVE TRAVELLED the world over acknowledge that in correct styles, excellent finish, new colorings in fabrics and exquisite fit our perfect workmanship and taste leads the world for perfection in the art of tailoring. We don't only give you an elegant suit of clothing or overcoat, but we give you a gem of art in tailoring, and "a style" that cannot be found in any other city.

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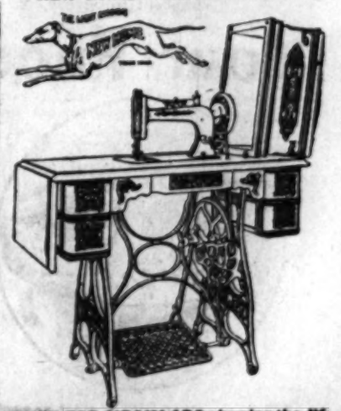

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THE ACADEMY RESTURANT,

'Just around the cor.' Opposite Kann's

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Wines, Liquors: & Cigars

Imported and Domestic.

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Cafe Upstairs.

Washington, D. C.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND PHOSPHATES OF LIME, SODA & IRON.

Cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Scrofulous Humors.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in Consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and sure remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

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Funeral Director

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Horses and carriages kept in first-class style and satisfation guaranteed. Having purchased lot No. 1132 3rd st. n. w. and built a new brick structure with all modern improvements, my friends and the public are hereby notified, that I have moved from my old place of business 441 I. street, n. w, to my new and commodious structure, 1132 3rd St. n. w., where we are prepared to give better satisfaction.

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Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing rst-class work.

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J. H. DABNEY,
Proprietor.

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A new style packet containing THE RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. Six dozen of the five-cent cartons (72 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (SIX TABULES) will be sent for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

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A SMOKER'S VIEW.

Using Milder Tobacco and Less of It as He Grows Older.

"As a youngster in the army, thirty odd years ago," said a smoker, "I smoked plug tobacco and liked it; I used to cut off thin shavings, across the layers, from the end of the plug, and roll them and crumble them between the palms of the hands and then load up the old pipe and smoke. It took a powerful draft to get this tobacco started, but it held fire well and made a good, long smoke; and after a supper of boiled pork, hard bread and tincup coffee—that, you see, was what you might call pretty solid food to smoke on—a pipe of cut plug was a delight. But gracious goodness! I couldn't begin to smoke that now; a pipe like that now would knock me clean over; but I do like to get a sniff of just such a pipe on a cool morning before breakfast in the open air, when I happen to walk behind a man smoking one.

"I continued smoking after I got out of the army. Smoking a pipe a good deal, but not plug tobacco, and coming finally to smoking chiefly cigars, and these rather strong; and I came finally, too, to rely on tobacco a good deal to brace me up in my work, and it was a great help and comfort, and I could do better with it than without it; but at last the time came when it was just the other way; when it did not stimulate me; but when rather, my fire seemed clogged by it; when though freely used for fuel, tobacco didn't generate the heat, nor afford the stimulus at all that it once had. It was still a comfort, but no longer a help in the work, and in time it came to be a drawback; to retard rather than facilitate my mental operations. It gave a little glow at the outset, but it was soon lost, and the brain, as one might say, became opaque and insensible, and so tobacco came to be worse than no help, a hindrance, as far as work was concerned.

"One time a wise friend told me of a friend of his who had been immensely benefited by abstaining from tobacco, and I made up my mind to try that myself—I was sort of run down and half played out—and for two years and a half I used no tobacco whatever. It was hard work to give it up, but I soon got used to being without it, and soon I began to feel better, a better tone, a better nerve, and a better grip generally. It did me a pile of good to give up smoking that two years and a half; it seemed to sort of shake out of me the ragged nerve ends and to freshen me and brighten me and stengthen me. It was giving nature a chance, and nature responded by giving me buoyancy and power of resistance. Nothing ever did me more good than that long period of abstention from tobacco. It brought me around in good shape again, and then once more I took up smoking. That may seem foolish; perhaps it was, but that's what I did.

"I had a few cigars, the last of a box from which I had been smoking when I stopped, and I got out one of them with anticipations of great pleasure. These anticipations were realized, though not only at the beginning, for the smoking of the cigar before I got through with it pretty nearly upset me. But the next cigar didn't affect me that way. With that I fell into the old habit of smoking readily, so hard is it to give up the habit and so easy to resume it.

"But I soon found that for my own comfort and welfare, if I were to use tobacco at all, I must use it in moderation. Mine is a mental occupation, but I suppose a man can work as hard with a pen as he can with a pick. When I resumed smoking I tried it as a stimulant at work, but I promptly found that that wouldn't do at all. It gave a light and agreeable exaltation at the outset, but, as before, one not at all lasting nor of sufficient force to be valuable, and not only that effect, brief and fleeting, but continued smoking while at work served now, as it had come to do years before, only to clog up the brain. In fact, I found that as far as I was concerned I could not work and smoke, too."—New York Sun.

The New Skirt.

The sheathlike skirt that fits the figure like a glove is one which should be avoided by every woman with the slightest tendency to embonpoint. But the poor stout woman cries out in her perplexity, "What am I to do?"

There is something else, a style which will just suit her, and which seems to have been modeled especially for her. The modists are clever enough to know that the stout woman is as much to be considered as the slim one, and with this object in view has been designed a skirt which is built upon lines certain to appeal to the woman who continues taking on flesh.

This new and probably permanent wrinkle in skirt topography is intended for women whose form is such that a certain amount of drapery is essential. It is a skirt with the triple box plait, folded narrowly at the placket and flowing out wide and gracefully into the train, and promises to be a boon which will be eagerly welcomed by women of ample build.—Exchange.

Living Without Salt and Water.

Many people have accustomed themselves to do without salt, and the other day we recorded—with some scepticism—a story that a busy medico of Hawic (N. B.) was in the habit of doing entirely without water for drinking purposes. This gentleman, Dr. John Haddon, now writes to us: "I should like to be allowed to assure you and your readers that it is quite possible if a strict vegetarian diet is adhered to. We get plenty of fluid in a cup of tea or in fruit and other foods, and I find it to be a great advantage, more especially when traveling, to do without drinking either water or milk, the well-known vehicle of so many diseases." So there are teetotallers who do not drink water.—London Chronicle.

Light and Aimless.

"Chalmers always seems to be following up some deep train of thought."

"Yes, but the train isn't loaded and never gets anywhere."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Try This Soup.

Fried wasp soup is considered a great delicacy in China. It is stated that it is quite an acquired taste.

ROME'S CONCESSION.

Catholic Sisters Permitted to Attend Outside Lectures in Secular Garb.

Advocates of the higher education of women are surprised by an unexpected and extraordinary concession from that most conservative of authorities, the Pope. The head of the French teaching Sisters of the Sacred Heart, a very progressive woman, went before the Vatican authorities not long ago with an educational plan by which the novices of the order were to be allowed to take a normal school course outside their convent restrictions and taught by outside up-to-date professors.

Some eminent French ecclesiastics favored the idea, but in Rome it was frowned upon, and a formal refusal was given to permit its application.

A much more important and wide-reaching concession has now been made by the Pope in favor of the Marcelline Sisters, the most educational of all the religious communities in Italy. They are not only allowed to attend the lectures in the public universities of Rome, mingling there with laymen and listening to lectures by professors of every mental order, but they doff their religious dress to do so. When they return to the convent in the evening they put on their religious habit again.

The congregation of Sisters is comparatively new. They applied to the Pope for approbation in December, 1896. He has just given them a definite sanction as a community with simple vows, the decree being published by the Cardinal Prefect of Bishops and Regulars the last week in October.

Here in New York there has been trouble with the State authorities where Sisters taught in some of the public schools in the interior cities wearing their religious garb. A solution of the difficulty may be found in this new precedent established in Rome.—N. Y. Herald.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Wireless telegraphy is to be used in a novel and practical manner at Halifax. The harbor there is often difficut of access, especially during storms, and as a result many vessels have been wrecked while approaching it. Mr. A. F. Hamilton has now invented an apparatus with the object of facilitating the approach to the harbor and thus minimizing the danger of shipwrecks.

The aparatus consists of what may be called an electric buoy on which is a bell connected with the land by means of a submarine cable. In addition to the bell the buoy is intended to hold a Marconi transmitter from which signals may be sent from land to a distance of four or five miles. Now the inventor asserts that in this manner all vessels provided with receivers suitable for wireless telegraphy can not only be readily warned of danger as they approach the coast, but can also ascertain their exact situtation if they will only pay heed to the signals transmitted.

The inventor's intention apparently is to have a buoy placed in each spot where there is the most likelihood of peril and to have signals sent by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy whenever there is any danger of a storm. The successful manner in which the Marconi system worked during the international yacht races has satisfied Mr. Hamilton that it may be relied upon to do good service in connection with his buoys.—N. Y. Herald.

The Piano Fixture.

People who are bothered by a young musician practicing on the piano may be somewhat consoled by a knowledge of some of the many devices which have recently been patented for the use of such students. Recently an apparatus closely resembling a thumb screw was put on the market and was endorsed by some music teachers as calculated to greatly increase the reach of piano players. Now a piano player's harness is given to the world, with equally strong endorsements. It is intended to prevent pupils from dropping the wrists too low and is fitted with handcuffs and an adjustable strap, which passes over the shoulders. While sustaining the hands in the proper position for fingering the keys of a piano it is yielding to a sufficient extent to permit the hand to reach all the octaves of the keyboard.

The Theory of Hearing.

In the Physiological Section of the British Association Dr. Albert Gray (Glasgow) read a paper on "The Theory of Hearing." His view of the function of the cochlea, as set forth in his paper, is like that of Helmholtz, that sound is analyzed into its simple constituent tones by the basilar membrane. The result of this analysis is that variations in pressure on the nerve terminations will occur, and that these pressure variations are analyzed in the central nervous system. In support of the theory he puts forward he cited the close analogy which it shows between the sense of hearing and that of touch. It further explains the existence of noise as distinguished from musical sounds, and the fact that under certain circumstances the ear is able to perceive differences of phases.—London Daily News.

A Provident Requirement.

Germany has a law, which has been in force for ten years, which requires that every man with an income of $750 or over must insure his life against sickness and old age. The number of people thus insured was reported last year at 11,200,000. As far as can be learned conditions of health have had little to do with ability to secure the insurance. The insurance companies seem to have found it a matter of economy to adopt preventive measures, and have erected a great sanitarium for the treatment of their sick.

Sun Would Soon Consume Us.

It is estimated that the earth receives not more than one thousand-millionth part of the total radiation of the sun's rays. If any considerable portion of this heat was concentrated upon the earth it would not be only uninhabitable, but become speedily consumed.

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I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent an l urgently request young ladies to read this column and any questions that they wish answered, please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss May Clematis

Nora:—It is the disposition of some people to be happy. The more you do for some people the less they appreciate it.

A.—Any girl who runs away from home, without a cause, to get married is not treating her parents with due respect. Parental consent to any marriage is certainly a blessing.

Marie: You should be more guarded in your speech. Any woman who talks about another to the opposite sex is not only deceitful but abominable.

Clara:—Never think more of a man than he thinks of you and if such is the case, don't let him know it.

M. There is a much greater sin committed than dancing. Some people will swallow a camel and strain out a gnat.

You ought to cultivate the charm, sweetness of temper. No one admires an ill tempered man or wo nan.

R. C. While it is proper for a lady to bow to a gentleman first, still it is not just the thing for a girl to recognize a man on the street who she met at a party, except she was thrown in immediate contact with him.

It is strange to see how much interest a man will manifest in a woman until it is reciprocated and then how much abuse she gets.

Watch the wo nan who has always a secret to tell about her friend.

It is the knave who wants you to do something in the dark. Unmanly is the person who has axes to grind and wants to accomplish the same at anoth er person's expense. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

I am not interested in school matters, especially when criticisms are in order.

The present superintendent of the schools is a gentleman of high repute. Any lady or gentleman can approach him, matters not how humble his stage of life may be.

Laura:—A woman can, if she will, dignify any branch of useful labor.

X. Think of an old friend while you are in prosperity as you may need him in adversity.

J. Most folks are blind when their own faults are in view.

Ella:—It is certainly in bad taste for a girl to invite a married man to dine with her and not invite his wife Only a woman whose motives are not pure will do this.

Always keep your engagements Let your friends feel that you can keep your word and be depended upon.

Flora:—Your exaggerations are absurd, both in dress and talk.

Talk less about other people and study the art of dressing. A well dressed person is one who dresses tastefully, not necessary, stylishly.

Ellie Should your betrothed leave, I feel assured that he will return for you at the appointed time. If he doesn't just content yourself by thinking that you are rid of a deceiver.

No honest person will take exceptions to anything that is said in this column

Emma:—Be not disturbed in mind. You ought to know that your honesty will command respect.

Miss E. H. Your intelligence is respected. You have all the characteristics of a refined woman. Dressing is an art and you have been told so often.

Etta:— Your simplicity and refined ladyship will win for you admiration Follow the course that you have been pursuing and you are bound to succeed.

Be careful in your deportment.

Don't allow too much familiarity.

Girls ought to know that no man respects a girl who has no respect for herself.

Miss E. J. It is quite evident that you would make a good companion.

Don't talk too much, it will do you harm.

There is no harm in going to the theater alone.

Guard against deception and deceitful persons.

H. E. Suspicion haunts the guilty mind. The suspicious person is always the most guilty.

Bindie:—You are too good to be so vindicative.

Don't think that dress is a pass port for you.

Be careful how you speak and when.

It is not the best dressed girl who is the most sensible.

Bell:— I like to see a womanly woman. One who will follow her own mind and not that of another.

When one is in trouble, is the time or friends to show their esteem.

A man is seldom helped when he is going down the hill.

av

STRAWBERRIES.

New York City Can Have Them the Year Round.

It is a plain, practical possibility that this, the richest and most luscious of all the group known as small fruit, can be had on the table (in the vicinity of the large city markets) every day in the year, providing one is ready to pay the price for the fancy. The two most difficult months in the year in which to indulge will be September and October, but even then it is not impossible.

The question then is, how is it done? How are we to have the berries, remembering that only up to a short time ago Christmas to July was the limit The answer is, improvement and selection of varieties, improved methods of forcing, and a wider area of supply of natural or outdoor-grown berries.

For instance, California, thanks to the improved methods of transportation, supplies the New York market in November and December; of course, the quality is not all that must be desired, still, they are strawberries. Then, beginning with Christmas Day, in the vicinity of New York the nearby skilled gardeners begin to furnish us with perfect quality fruits from the hothouses. Of course, these are expensive, as every full-sized berry grown in that manner and bought from the retail dealer at that season, costs from 50c. to $1 each, or from $9 to $12 per quart, and don't run away with the idea that there is a fortune to the grower at these figures; there is not, for the berries are costly to provide, and yield but a small profit. As the season advances the producer makes more money when he wholesales at $3 per quart.

In February, the district of Antonia, Fla., begins to send berries to the New York market, and they arrive in fair condition. In March the supply of greenhouse, or nearby grown berries is more abundant, and one can indulge more freely, for the best can be had at $3 to $4 per quart, and Floridas at $1. In April the market is supplied from the same sources.

In May we get strawberries from cold frames in this latitude and, when Florida drops out, Georgia begins; then Maryland and Delaware, next South Jersey, next Monmouth county in that state, closely followed by Long Island, and other spots around the metropolis continue the supply. Then comes the berries from up-river and up-state New York, and that formerly ended the season. But now it is prolonged hereabouts by the use of several imported varieties that have the title of "everbearing." St. Joseph is evidently the standby among these, and has proven itself capable of producing luscious berries in August and September, and next October I have not the slightest doubt but that I shall pick first quality fruit.

That completes the year's supply. So strawberries every month in the year in New York is no fancy. It has been done and will continue to be done, as long as any one is rich enough and willing to pay the price. It being the privilege of the wealthy to eat such luxuries, there is no doubt but that this interesting fad will be encouraged.—American Gardening.

WORTH STUDYING.

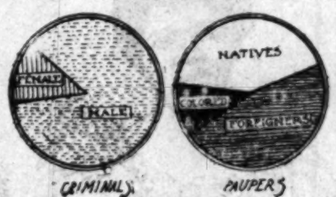
Sex and Nationality in Crime and Insanity.

Four persons out of every 3,000 men, women and children in the United States are either in jail, or out in bail, or are fugitives from justice. Their total number is 90,000, out of a population estimated at 70 000 000.

American women make an excellent showing—or rather, lack of showing—in crime statistics. Only 6 per cent. of all those who have fallen foul of the law are women.

The sex is most prominent in what are known as crimes against society, including bigamy. To this class of offenders it contributes 25 per cent. of the total.

The total number of crimes committed against the person, running the



whole gamut from assault to murder, are 20 per cent of the total of crimes committed in the country.

Against society are 25 per cent of all the crimes published in the United States, while 10 per cent are miscellaneous ones which it is impossible to classify.

The proportion of the natives to the foreign classes and to the colored class among the prisoners in the United States is interesting. It is surprising to find that less than 5 per cent. of all prisoners are colored. Foreigners are much more numerous in the criminal courts, 30 per cent perhaps, while 65 per cent are natives.

It is recorded that of the total insane in the United Staes 7 per cent are colored, 28 per cent are foreigners and 65 per cent. natives. This, of course, does not mean that the number of insane natives is greater in proportion to the population. Judged on this basis the percentage of native insane is smaller than among the foreigners or colored people. In sex there is almost no difference, the women outnumbering the men so slightly that the difference is scarcely appreciable.

In the pauper wards the relation of classes is very different. But 50 per cent. of the total number of paupers are natives, while 41 per cent. are foreigners and 9 per cent. are colored. The women are outnumbered by the men in the asylum throughout the country by a ratio of 44 to 56.

The insane come in large proportions from country regions, in spite of the quiet, monotonous life.

Denver's Great Chimney.

The tallest chimney of the Grant smelter is an object of interest to every visitor of Denver. It is by far he tallest smokestack in the United States, and has but two rivals in the world. The following facts will give the reader an adequate idea of the immensity of this chimney: It is 352 feet 4 inches in height. There are 1,943,000 bricks in this immense shaft.

POPE LEO'S SUCCESSOR.

Sketch of the Man Who May Follow Him.

THE ELECTION OF A POPE

A Most Impressive and Interesting Ceremonial Although the Choice is Uncertain, It Will Probably Be An Italian Cardinal.

Pope Leo XIII. will be ninety years old on March 2. He himself contemplates with absolute calmness the end which cannot be long delayed, and has even thought of his successor.

The cable announced recently that when the Pope was performing the ceremony of opening the Holy Door at St. Peter's Cathedral, by which the Jubilee Year was begun, he remarked to those around him:

"I thank Divine Providence for granting me the grace of being able to celebrate this great function, and I wish for my successor grandeur and a long reign to the greater glory of God. My successor will be young, as compared with my own age, and will have time to see many glories of the Papacy and the Church."

It is further stated that His Holiness clearly designated Cardinal Girolama Maria Go ti, Prefect of the Congregation of Indulgence and Sacred Relics, as his successor.

That Cardinal Gotti is a leading candidate for election to the Papal

(Cardinal Gotti.)

throne is generally admitted, and the chief basis for this candidature rests upon the personal preference of Pope Leo himself..

Cardinal Gotti was born in Genoa March 29, 1834, and is now sixty-five years of age. When he was only sixteen years old this student of the Jesuit College entered the Cloister of St. Anne as a member of the order of the Barefooted Carmelites under the name of Hieronymus Marie. He distinguished himself as a student by the power of clear exposition in recitation and the depth of his learning. After graduation he taught, not only theology, but, by his own request, became an instructor of mathmetics in the Institute for Naval Cadets at Genoa. Many of his pupils now command the vessels of the Italian navy.

Unlike some of the Cardinals, he rejects all luxury, and while he wears the fine purple raiment prescribed by law for those of his office, he sleeps on a monk's bed in a cell in the Forum of Trajan.

The election of a Pope is perhaps the most impressive and interesting ceremonial that can take place in the world to-day.

The Roman ceremonial prescribes that as soon as the Pope is dead all the officials are to leave the palace except the Cardinal Camerlengo. As soon as he has d clared the Pope to be dead the secretaries bring the ring of the Fisherman and the seal of the Pontiff to him and he breaks them with a hammer. The secretary of the Sacred College sends notices to all absent Cardinals, informing them of the death of the Pope, and without any formal summons they hasten to the election. On the morning of the eleventh day after the Pope's death the Cardinals gather in the Basilica of St. Peter and the Cardinal Dean there celebrates the Mass of the Holy Ghost. After this is finished, while the Veni Creator is being sung, they proceed to the Conclave in the Vatican Palace. The laws concerning the election are read to them, and the Cardinals promise under oath to observe them.

Once having entered the Conclave they cannot leave until after the election of the new Pope. If a Cardinal should become ill he cannot return, nor can he have any voice in the election. The windows of that part of the Vatican Palace set apart for the Conclave are wall d up, and all doors leading to the Conclave are likewise closed except one, which is doubly locked, and only opened to permit a sick Cardinal to leave or one who comes late to enter. Food and whatever else may be necessary is introduced through a turning box, which is also doubly locked. Each Cardinal is assigned to a cell by lot, and over the cell is placed his coat-of-arms, covered with green serge, or with purple, if he has been created by the deceased Pontiff.

When some one of the candidates is elected his name is declared, the Junior Cardinal Deacon rings a bell and the master of ceremonies and the secretary of the Sacred College enter the chapel. The Cardinal Dean, with two others, approach the Cardinal elected and ask him if he accepts the Papacy. He asks the new Pope what name he intends to take and the secretary records it. Two Cardinal Deacons conduct the new Pontiff behind the high altar, where he puts on the Pontifical vestments. He is then placed before the high altar, where, seated in the chair of state, he receives the salutations of all the Cardinals.

Each one kisses his foot, his hand and his mouth, the Cardinal Camerlengo places on his finger the ring of the Fisherman, which the Pontiff then gives to the master of ceremonies to have his name engraved on it. Then the first Cardinal Deacon, preceded by the musicians and the choir singing "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus," goes to the balcony over the entrance to the palace to declare to the people the election of the Pontiff.

BOER FARMERS.

They Spend Their Days in Ease and Content.

With his pipe and tobacco and his constantly replenished cup of so-called coffee the country Boer is content to spend his days in comparative idleness. From his home-made chair of leather thongs on a wooden frame, standing on the verandah of his homestead, he shouts directions to the various "boys" or natives at work in the wagon house or down by the stream. As for himself, particularly if he has grown-up sons, he does little, if any, manual work, and still less mental. He vegetates, ruminates and expectorates in the beatitude of nothing accomplished, nothing done to earn a night's repose.

Very good tobacco is grown in the Transvaal particularly in the Potchefstroom district, and under the Magaliesberg Mountains, near Rustenberg. It is always home cured and dried. At first it strikes one as peculiar, and not altogether palatable, as it is very dry and almost powdery, with an individual flavor which is all its own; but gradually one grows accustomed to it, and eventually one refuses to smoke anything else. It is absolutely pure and healthy. Everybody smokes it all day long, and there is no throat-tickling, no harshness and no heat about it. The farmer produces it for about 18 cents a pound, and it is sent to the town in great circular rolls, weighing about 40 pounds each. When cut and unraveled, it is retailed at 25 and 35 cents a pound, and search the world over you will find nowhere better pipe tobacco.

Among the older Boers it was considered highly indecorous for a woman to allow her hair to be seen, even by her sons or daughters. It was always, night and day, carefully concealed beneath a gigantic sunbonnet or "kappie," which projected far in front of the face, somewhat after the fashion of the old poke bonnet.

The women's dress is almost always black—of a heavy twill material akin to baize or bombazine. It sticks out straight all the way around like a sort of crinoline.

On an outlying farm, which may be anything from 20 to 200 miles from a town of any sort, the shopping—apart from the quarterly visit to Nachtmaal, or Holy Communion—is conducted through the agency of a "smaus." This is to all intents and purposes, a peddler, who goes from farm to farm with a tray or jewelry and nicknacks in front of him and a pack upon his back, ready to deal in anything and everything that will yield a handsome profit.

A few quaint, home-made medicines are kept at hand in every farmhouse, for the Boer is always falling sick of some more or less imaginary complaint, and wants to be coddled, doctered and physiced with all manner of extraordinary concoctions. A favorite remedy for children's convulsions is dog's blood made hot and mixed with vinegar, while vulture's fat and jackal's liver combined is supposed to cure ague and shivering fever.

The juice of wild aloes is a sort of general all-around tonic, which is given frequently and freely for colds and coughs, and an ointment made from the fat of a viakvark, or wild pig, is always used for sprains or bruises. All these things are "old women's remedies," but whether it is that faith has a good deal to do with a cure, it is quite certain that many of them are extraordinarily efficacious. Some of the prescriptions for preparations of herbs have been handed down to the Boers by native doctors, and are very often successful in mitigating, if not in curing, minor ailments.

Before the advent of the railway in the Transvaal, and even now in those districts into which the iron horse has not yet penetrated, the whole of the transport, or carrying trade, is conducted by kurveyors. Every other Boer farmer's son is, or was, a kurveyor, or carrier. Their only stock in trade was a wagon or 16 oxen. The former, usually built in the Cape Colony at one or other of the famous wagon dorps, is a strong, heavy, well-put-together concern, either half or fully tented, capable of carrying goods to a weight of five or six tons, and drawn by eight spans, of two each, of patient, meek-eyed oxen. These veritable beasts of burden can walk for eight hours a day at a uniform pace of three miles an hour. At the head of the team strides a little, nearly naked, Kaffir boy, called the "voorlooper." He guides the long string of oxen by a short riempje, or strap, attached to the horns of the near side leader. On the wagon sits the kerveyor, flourishing a twenty-foot whip at the end of a long bamboo whip stick. With quite extraordinary dexterity he is able to flick any one of his team on any part of the body, if he thinks that particular ox is lagging a bit, or not doing his share of the pulling. The worst ox of the team, the one which always comes in for the most punishment, is, in a spirit of derision, always called "Engelschman," or Englishman.

Not So Cold as It Looked.

"Yes," I suppose this does look like cold work," said a West Philadelphian housemaid, as her employer stopped a moment on Saturday morning to express a word of sympathy for her in her apparently chilling job. She knelt in the bitter cold, with bare arms and hands, and scrubbed her employer's marble steps. The wet, white flesh of her round and pretty arms brought forth words of commiseration from the man. She thanked him for them and said: "When you see us bare-armed maids hanging out clothes that freeze stiff before we get the clothespins in them, or when you see us scrubbing, like me, marble steps that ice over as fast as they are wetted, you think it's hard work? Well, truly, we are comfortable enough. We keep our arms and hands wet with hot water, and that is as good a protection against cold as sealskin is. As long as we keep the exposed flesh wet, it isn't really bare and exposed at all; it's protected perfectly. It looks cold, doesn't it?" asked the housemaid, glancing at her pretty bare arms.—Philadelphia Record.

Spider Plague in Japan.

Spiders are a serious plague in Japan. They spin their webs on the telegraph wires, and are so numerous as to cause a serious loss of insulation. Sweeping the wires does little good, as the spiders begin all over again.

IN THE BEE

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Found the Ring.

An interesting story comes from Provo regarding the age of miracles. For those who are not superstitious it is doubly entertaining. During a recent visit of President George Q. Cannon to the Southern town he was entertained at the home of L. Holbrook, manager of the Grand Central Mine. Mr. Holbrook's fifteen-year-old daughter Aura told President Cannon that she had dreamed three times that she had found a diamond ring, and in the third dream a man giving his name as Vanss, and address Dallas, Texas, had told her he lost a ring while going through Provo 10 years ago, and that she could find it under a certain rock, giving minute details as to the location of the same. President Cannon listened to the story with interest, and at its conclusion told the girl she should follow up her dream. Aura got on her wheel and rode away. In less than two minutes she returned, holding a diamond ring in her hand. She claims to have found it in the place described by her dreamland visitant.

It is interesting to know that Miss Aura has a fondness for diamond rings and has answered a great many advertisements of them.—Salt Lake Herald.

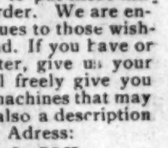
Stole Watch to Get Square.

"Great Scott! but that's a fine watch," came from the chorus. "Where did you get it?" "Stole it," answered its possessor calmly. "You don't believe me, do you?" he went on. "Well, I'll tell you how it happened. I was on a Western district which enjoyed the reputation of being the toughest one covered by the house. I had some time to kill and so went into one of the gambling joints. It isn't necessary to go into details as to what happened. As luck would have it, there were a half dozen others in the place beside myself, who might be considered as possible victims. When the time came the lights were put out suddenly and then we had "rough house" for about ten minutes. In the middle of it I felt somebody grab my watch, and reached out after him. I caught some one and felt that he was just putting a watch in his trousers pocket. I gave his wrist a hard wrench and got the timepiece. Then I broke away. When I got to the light I found the watch was this one. As I never heard from the owners, I have kept it to compensate for the loss of mine." After which the waiter hurried over in response to six different signals.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Turkey Five Feet High.

John McCormick, a farmer who resides across the river from here in Illinois, is the owner of a turkey gobbler which towers in o the air five feet and weighs 65 pounds. It looks more like an ostrich than a turkey. Its legs at the feet are an inch and a half in diameter, while close to the body they are the same size of an ordinary man's arm at the elbow. The bird's wings measure seven feet from tip to tip.—Clinton, Ia., Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

How Can You Say



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All who are dersirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer. Oriental Complexion Cre m also cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

Treatment of the Skin and Scalp
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All kinds of implements and toilet articles for sale.

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HORN, THE TAILOR.

If you want a first class suit of clothes made from imported goods, don't fail to call and see the best tailor in town, Mr. Horn.

An unusual revival service is now in operation at Park Temple. Several conversions are reported during the week.

Revs. Sterling N. Brown and D. E. Wiseman were among those to receive special invitation to the President's reception last Wednesday eveping. They were both present.

Large audiences are constant at Park Temple. The work seems to be progressing.

SECRET ORDERS.

NEGRO MASONIC ASSOCIATION.

The Natl. Masonic Historical Association of the United States and Canada was organized at Chicago Jan. 16 1900. The principal officers were M. L. Robinson of Alexandria Va., as President aud others. After the usual Routine the objects were defined as follows:

To secure information as to the origin of, and growth of Negro Masonic Lodges. To establish a Masonic Library at Washington D. C. and to oppose the National Compact Masons (From Post of Jan. 18.)

N. B. Some of our good friends forget that all Negro Masons in this country with very few exceptions and of recent years came from the National Compact. Suppose they cast their minds back as far as 1847 and 1848. To show how our white brethren regard the black Masons of this country read the following reproduction of Jan. 11 1900

MASONS ON NEGRO QUESTION.

NORTH CAROLINA GRAND LODGE HOPES THAT IT MAY NEVER AGAIN BE RAISED.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 10. The Grand Lodge of Masons to-day adopted a report on foreign jurisdiction. It deals mainly with Negro Masonry, and announces that "on the plea of able and influential Masons, the Grand Lodge of Washington has rec ded from the deplorable position it had taken, and aligned itself with all grand lodges in repudation of this maladorous heresy," and states that "the Grand Lodge of North Carolina hopes this menance to Masonry will never again present its hideous front."

To night the grand lodge elected Beverly S. Royster, of Oxford, grand master; H. I. Clark, deputy grand master; Walter S. Liddell, senior grand warden; Francis D. winston, junior grand warden; William Simpson, grand treasurer; John C. Drewry grand secretary.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LYCEUM.

"The Judicial System of our Country," was the subject of Mr. W. T. Menard's very excellent paper before the Congressional Lyceum, Sunday afternoon last. In spite of the inclement weather, a splendid audience was present.

Mr. Menard said in part:

That in sections where justice is blind, juries unbiased, prosperity, peace and progress reign. The judicial system of this country is based upon the broadest lines of equity and its provisions and scope appeal to the conscience of all men who strive for perfect government and satisfactory social conditions. The prime object of the constitution appears to secure as administrations of justice, men whose tenure of office is based solely upon integrity, character and an utter disregard for sentiment and passion.

It is the consummation of this very thought and motion of the framers of our national constitution that has made the northern and eastern sections of our country tenanted by people of thrift, progressiveness and the highest respect for law and order. Sentiment and passion are paramount to law in southern courts and despite the fact that juries are "pocked" and judges are prejudiced to that class of citizens who are declared to be citizaens of this republic unlawful assemblies of them usurp legal functions, commit deeds of violence, trample our judicial system under foot, and cause blots upon the escutcheons of many commonwealths of the South.

A strict observance of egal functions will never retard the growth of a state nor impair social relations. Mob law such as obtains at the South bespeaks an important judiciary, and an illiterate and passionate constituency. There is no need for mob violence in this section since the constitution amply provides for, the punishment of all crimes.

The poor white man or the Negro of the South has no avenue of escape from justice; his conviction is an absolute certainty. Why then should our excellent judicial system be cast aside from mob law.

The paper was discussed at length by Prof. L. G. Fletcher Jr., of the High School, W. L. Houston, of the War Department, F. G. Manly, of the Daily Record, Mr. O. H. C. Jerome and Messrs. Morton and Dorsey.

Tomorrow afternoon Mr. Alpheus Davison of the Bureau of Pensions will read a paper on the origin of Sunday as a rest day and whether a government has the inherent power to enforce its observance.

WOMEN SHOULD GET INSURED.

AS A PROVISON FOR THE FUTURE, OR TO EDUCATE THEIR CHILDREN.

"Life insurance as managed to-day, on the endowment plan, for instance, is at once an assurance and insurance," writes Edward Bok in February Ladie's Home Journal. "It is the best means of saving, because it is compulsory. Men have found this to be the case, and women should. At thirty, for instance, she can, for less than fifty dollars a year, take a twenty-year endowment policy of one thousand dollars, which guarantees her that amount when she reaches the age of fifty. She will not feel burdened by the annual premium of fifty dollars. But she will feel the comfort of a thousand dollars when she is fifty. A woman's insurance for the education of her children is another factor of life insurance worthy of her thought, especially if she be a widow. In this way a mother may provide for the education of her children in case of her death. If the custom of mothers insuring their lives for their children at the time of their children's birth could become more general it would be one of the blessings of mankind. For women to insure their lives for the benefit of their husbands may well be an open question so far as the wisdom of such a course is concerned. But when the matter of life insurance for women is placed on a basis of self-protection in old age, for the benefit of children, or as one of the best means of saving money, or even as a wise system of investment, there cannot be the least question of its wisdom."

There is no reason why the colored schools should be placed in charge of white school officials.

RIGHTS OF A HORSE.

Animals Rescued by the Humane Society Caused a Lawsuit.

For the first time in the history of the state of Colorado the right of a horse as being entitled to sufficient food and proper shelter at his master's expense is to be tested before the courts, with the Humane Society upholding the horse's side of the case.

The facts of the case are as follows: During the extereme cold weather and period of deep snows last January, Agent Bailey received reports that there was a band of horses, thirteen or fourteen in number, twelve miles up in the mountains from Wauneta, and that the animals were snowed in and starving to death. They had been turned out by their owner to shift for themselves during the winter. With a companion he made a trip on snowshoes to the place, and after considerable difficulty found the animals. They were in the heavy timber. The snow, five or six feet deep on a level, they had packed down by tramping about, so that they were shut in by the white walls of snow several feet high, forming a "yard" such as the elk make in the aspen thickets during the winter. The poor beasts were terribly emaciated, and in the last extremities of starvation.

Agent Bailey and his companion returned to Wauneta and went back on snowshoes as soon as possible with hay for the all but famished animals. One or two died from cold and privation, in spite of the efforts of the two men. It was three weeks before a path could be beaten to the town and the horses able to travel. They were then taken to Wauneta, and their owners, known from the brands on the horses, notified.

Agent Bailey demanded from each owner pay for the food taken to the horses and the necessary expense in removing them from the mountains. This was refused by the owners, and the horses were held by the agent. A suit to replevin was then instituted by the owners for the recovery of the horses.

This is the case as it stands, and the decision of the court will determine whether or not a horse that has been left by his owner to starve during the winter may contract a board bill for which the master is liable, and in a large degree fix the relations of owner and owned.—Denver Post.

Miles Covered by Those Who Dance.

A Chicago physician with a statistical turn of mind has been estimating the proper distance covered by a woman in dancing through the ordinary ballroom programme.

An average waltz, the doctor estimates, takes one over three-quarters of a mile; the same distance is covered with a polka, while a rapid galop will oblige you to travel just about a mile.

Say there are twelve waltzes, which is a fair average. These alone make nine miles. Three galops added to this make the distance twelve miles, while from three to five other dances at half a mile each bring up the total to from thirteen to fifteen miles. This, too, is without reckoning the promenades and the extras.

"As a means of exercise," says the physician, "it will thus be seen that dancing stands at the head of the list. In golf, for instance, the major part of the exercise consists in the walking around the links, following up the ball, and yet, even in golf, not so much ground is covered as in an evening's dancing."—Chronicle.

Nearly Killed by Her Comb.

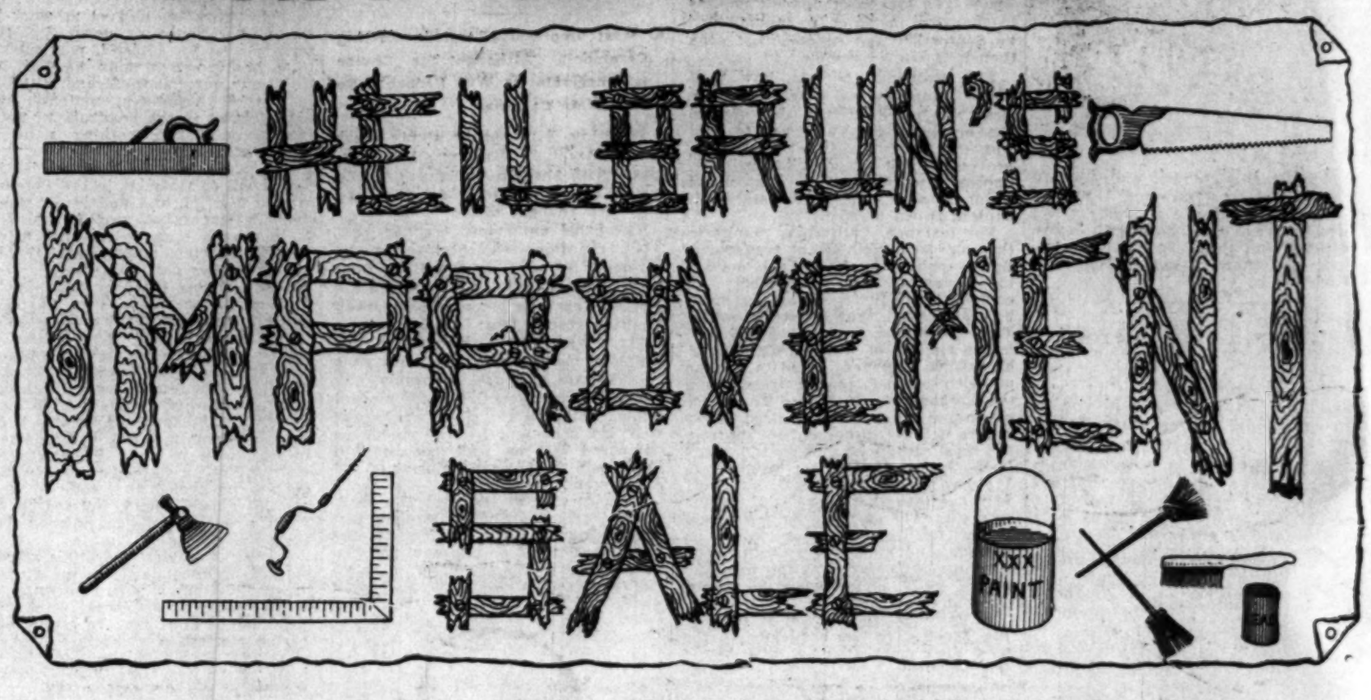
Mrs. Noah Brown, residing on Colerain avenue, met with a peculiar accident the other day. Mrs. Brown was waiting on her husband, who was in bed suffering with a sprained ankle. She had occasion to stoop down in front of an open fire grate, and as she did so a celluloid comb worn in her hair exploded with sufficient force to throw her to the floor some distance away. Following the explosion the comb ignited.

Most of Mrs. Brown's hair was burned off, her eyebrows and lashes were scorched and she was severely burned about the face and neck. Considerable effort was required to prevent the carpets and other furnishings from catching fire, as it was found impossible to extinguish the blazing comb after it had been pulled from her hair. The explosion was accompanied by a report similar to that of a blank cartridge discharged in a pistol, and was heard by several people.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Rank Immaterial.

A day or so after the battle of Dundee, two of the Dublin Fusiliers encountered and captured two Boers on the veldt. "Who are you? What have you got? Fork out!" said Tommy. "My dear fellow," one of the Dutchmen replied in a tone of injured remonstrance, "you must not talk to me like that. I am a field cornet" (very important official in their own estimation). "I don't care whether you're a field —— trumpet," was Mr. Atkin's quick retort, "fork out."—Westminster Gazette.

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEN



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Men's and Ladies' fancy house slippers, all kinds	79c
Boy's and Misses' fine shoes $1.25 kinds, now	89c
Mens' and Ladies' Chic Style, Shoes worth 1.75, now	$1.19
2nd Choice of fine shoes for Gents and Ladies, values up to 3.00 a pair going for	$1.69

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